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Alia Congratulates GDR's Krenz on Appointment

AU2710203589 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Egon Krenz, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic:

On the occasion of your election to the high position of chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, I convey to you greetings and best wishes.

May the relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the German Democratic Republic develop constantly to their mutual benefit.

Trade Protocol With GDR Signed in Tirana

AU2810204989 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1990 was signed in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the German Democratic Republic.

The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Konstandin Hoxha, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the German side by Dieter Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade. The ceremony was also attended by Peter Schubert, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

In conformity with the protocol, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export chrome ore, copper wires, engineering and electronic products, tobacco, cigarettes, medicinal herbs, and agricultural products to the German Democratic Republic, and will import insecticides, chemical products, metal-cutting, textile, and agricultural machinery and spare parts, medical products, phosphatic fertilizers, and so forth.

During his stay in our country, Dieter Lemke was also received by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade. The meeting was also attended by Ambassador Schubert.

Alia Greets Turkey's Evren on National Day

AU2810205289 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey:

It is my particular pleasure, on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Turkey, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to convey my warmest greetings to you and through you to the friendly Turkish people best wishes for their well-being and prosperity.

I am convinced that the close relations and friendly cooperation between our two peoples and countries will continue to strengthen and develop to their mutual benefit, as well as to the benefit of peace and security in our region.

Malile, Others Attend Turkish Embassy Reception

AU3110131589 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Tirana, October 31 (ATA)—On occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Turkey,the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Teoman Surenkok, gave a reception on October 30.

Attending were Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs; Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Llambi Gegprifti, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Prof Sofokli Lazri, director of the International Relations Study Institute; deputies to the People's Assembly, working people of science, culture, art, press, and other guests.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Foreign Minister Malile To Pay Visit to Spain

AU2910150589 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, will pay an official and friendly visit to Spain shortly, at the invitation of Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs of Spain.

Delegate Bejo Addresses UN on Terrorism 20 Oct

AU2010142689 Tirana ATA in English 0949 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Tirana, October 20 (ATA)—In the debate at the 6th Session of the UN General Assembly "on international terrorism" the floor was taken also by the Albanian representative Sazan Bejo, who said among others:

Terrorism constitutes nowadays a legitimate concern for the international community. It is a condemnable social phenomenon that has its source in oppression and exploitation which gives birth to the violence raised to a system.

Albania condemns terrorism in every form it is presented, be it individual, organized or political, despite the colors it is vested and motives it proceeds from, just as it condemns the anarchist and adventurous acts leading to criminal actions, which injure and cause casualties in the innocent people, upset their tranquility and normal life, compromise the ideals of political, national, and social emancipation.

But the most dangerous form of terrorism in the current international relations, is that of state terrorism. Our country resolutely condemns this terrorism, the replacement of the state political philosophy with the philosophy of crime and any action, which in the name of the struggle against terrorism in fact is directed against the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The People's Socialist republic of Albania, the Albanian representative continued further on, resolutely condemns any attempt, that in the name of the struggle against terrorism, aims to discredit the national liberation struggles, to stain and accuse the genuine patriots as terrorists, murderers, bandits,etc. How can the whole Palestinian people and their struggle for national rights be called terrorism, when it is known that they are fighting for existence, freedom, and their national identity, heroically resisting, making innumerable sacrifices for their lofty ideals. No kind of violence can subdue the right of the peoples to defend through arms the freedom and independence against violence and aggression.

The consistent and peaceful policy of our state, the rigorous observing of the principle of non-interference in the home affairs, as well as our democratic laws do not allow that terrorist acts be launched against other countries in its territory and through it. Terrorism as a phenomenon does not exist in Albania.

Proceeding from the sincere desire to contribute to the struggle against terrorism and aware of the eventual dangers it presents, the Albanian representative said in conclusion, our country has expressed its readiness to cooperate in this field also in the Balkan framework, taking part in the meeting of the Balkan countries which was held in Belgrade in June this year, with regard to the cooperation among the countries of the region in struggle against terrorism, drug trafficking, and weapons.

Economic Progress Report for 22-28 Oct

AU2810200689

[Editorial report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions between 22-28 Oct carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of transmission in parentheses):

Gjirokaster District: The industrial production plan up to 20 October has been exceeded by 3 percent. (1900 GMT 26 Oct 89)

Kolonje District: The general industrial production plan up to 20 October was exceeded by 4 million leks. (1900 GMT 28 Oct 89)

Kruje District: The industrial production plan up to 20 October was exceeded by 2.4 million leks. (1900 GMT 24 Oct 89)

Librazhd District: The industrial production plan up to 20 October has been overfulfilled by 7 million leks. (1900 GMT 22 Oct 89)

Lushnje District: The industrial production plan up to 20 October was overfulfilled by 2 million leks. (1900 GMT 25 Oct 89)

Shkoder District: The overall industrial production plan up to 25 October was exceeded by 24 million leks. (1900 GMT 26 Oct 89)

Vlore District: The industrial production plan up to 25 October was overfulfilled by 7 million leks. (1900 GMT 26 Oct 89)

Leaders' Public Appearances for 21-27 Oct

AU2810190089

[Editorial report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 21-27 October reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of report given in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, Albanian Workers Party (AWP) Central Committee (CC) first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, AWP CC Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Hajredin Celiku, Rita Marko, Pali Miska, Manush Myftiu, and Simon Stefani, AWP CC Politburo members, attended the commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the proclamation of the provisional government in the city of Berat on 22 October. (1900 GMT 22 Oct 89)

Vangjel Cerrava, AWP CC Politburo candidate member and Korce District AWP Committee first secretary, and Lenka Cuko, AWP CC Politburo member and secretary, attended a rally in Korce on the 45th anniversary of the Ninth Assault Brigade on 23 October. (1900 GMT 23 Oct 89)

Pirro Kondi and Llambi Gegprifti, AWP CC Politburo candidate members, attended the funeral of a movie director in Tirana on 23 October. (1900 GMT 23 Oct 89)

Pali Miska, AWP CC Politburo member and minister of agriculture, attended an agricultural seminar in a Shkoder District cooperative on 21 October. (1900 GMT 21 Oct 89)

Rita Marko, AWP CC Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, attended the inauguration of a village aqueduct in Vlore District on 25 October. (1900 GMT 25 Oct 89)

Zhivkov Receives Soviet Deputy Premier Silayev

AU2510192389 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bureau for Machine Building of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The guest was briefed on the essence and basic directions of the restructuring in Bulgaria, and attention was focused on the most important problems being solved at the present stage.

Both interlocutors emphasized that the processes of renewal under way in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union create possibilities for expanding bilateral relations. It was pointed out that the cooperation in machine building, the chemical industry, and automotive engineering require non-traditional approaches and solutions. Both countries must combine their efforts in carrying out the responsible tasks in these branches and utilize modern forms of cooperation, which will contribute to raising the whole of the cooperation to a new qualitative level.

Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Vladimir Ivanisov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, took part in the meeting.

Ivan Silayev was also received by Georgi Atanasov. They discussed certain issues concerning the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the field of machine building.

PRC Official Sees 'Unity of Thought' on Issues

AU2510084789 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 89 p 2

[Interview with Ma Wenrui, vice chairman of National Committee of the All-China Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, by Boyko Vutov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO reporter: "United Along the Road of Socialism"—in Bulgaria, date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

[Vutov] Please tell us in detail about the political and economic reforms that are taking place today in China.

[Wenrui] The construction of our democratic system is taking place in accordance with our country's specific condition. Improving socialist democracy and legislature is an important task related to the modernization of our society. This process began after the third plenum of the CPC Central Committee, elected by the 11th CPC Congress, and continues throughout the 10 years since that plenum. We are improving the system of interparty cooperation within the state through political dialogue with the other democratic parties that exist in our country. In addition, whenever important decision must be adopted we take into consideration the opinion of the broad people's masses. The publication of the report of Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, in connection with recent events in China is a rather recent example of this process. Therefore we can say that this document incorporates the wisdom of all people. This corresponds with our basic present task—to expand and strengthen relations with the people, strengthen the dialogue with them, and increase the political knowledge of the citizens and their possibilities to participate in the decision-making process in our state.

In the process of developing socialist democracy, we steadily adhere to four basic principles: the CPC's leading role; Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong's ideas as ideological premises; people's democratic dictatorship; and a socialist road of development. Expanding our democracy and improving the legislative system are closely bound together, because by implementing the people's democracy we are creating conditions of legislative guarantees for them.

[Vutov] How would you describe relations between the All-China People's Political Consultative Conference and Bulgaria's Fatherland Front?

[Wenrui] We highly value our cooperation. Mutual visits, which began in 1987, are very valuable. Thus we expand our knowledge of each other, exchange experience, strengthen friendship between the two nations, and cooperate in the cause of socialism in Bulgaria and China. We think that broad prospects exist for strengthening cooperation between the two mass organizations, and that it will expand in future.

[Vutov] This is your first visit to Bulgaria. What impressions are you taking with you?

[Wenrui] Despite the fact that my visit to your country was rather brief, I can summarize my impressions in four points. It is especially important that under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party the Bulgarian people are steadily and consistently marching along the road of socialism. History confirms the advantages of the socialist system. Our hearts are united. We noted a unity of thought on the basic issues.

Bulgaria has achieved great successes in the construction of socialism and the restructuring that you are conducting now. We are very happy in this context. At our meeting with Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, we were briefed on the Fatherland Front's great role in Bulgaria's political and social life. After our visits and talks in Varna, we became convinced in the value of this great role.

We are leaving your wonderful country and diligent and hospitable people with lasting impressions. Therefore I would like to take this opportunity and convey warm gratitude to our hosts and all people we met.

CSSR Deputy Premier Julis Interviewed

AU2310134689 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 21 Oct 89 pp 1,3

[Interview with Karel Julis, CSSR deputy premier, chairman of the CSSR State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, and chairman of the CSSR part of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, by Rozalin Kostov, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME reporter: "Power of Specific Factors"—in Bulgaria, date not given]

[Excerpts] The visiting card of our interlocutor indicates his role as a statesman and scientist. At the same time as CSSR deputy premier he is also chairman of the State Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical and Investment Development. The fact that Academician Julis is chairman of the Joint Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation is important for us. [passage omitted]

[Kostov] You just completed your talks with Minister Stoyan Ovcharov, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint committee. What can you say about them?

[Julis] We agreed on the specific manner of continuing our further work related to coordinating the two countries' national economic plans for the 1991-95 period, and adopted specific steps. All points of the agreement achieved during the June 1989 meeting between Comrades Ladislav Adamec and Georgi Atanasov must be implemented. Our goal is to concentrate our common efforts in promising technological directions that reflect the structural problems in the two countries' economies, and in broadly developing specialization and production sharing.

One must not assume that every new meeting produces a new impetus or represents a turning point. Life is a daily businesslike activity related to factors that we have already determined, and now want to implement. First of all we must work better and more efficiently. This by itself will produce the new elements.

[Kostov] There exists a firm striving to establish more active direct relations between Bulgarian and CSSR enterprises, as well as new forms....

[Julis] We did not fully utilize the possibilities that exist at the present level of cooperation in order to develop more effective ways of cooperation and establish joint enterprises. It is necessary to achieve integration of our efforts in the production process, and not merely in the purchasing and selling of goods. Through our cooperation we must enhance our economic and scientific-technical potential. For example, next week in Prague a contract will be signed on establishing a "LIAZ-Madara" Coordination Scientific-Production Trust for the production of trucks. Thus we shall expand the already existing base, and simultaneously, we shall achieve a higher form of cooperation. [passage omitted]

Atanasov Receives Swedish Foreign Trade Minister

AU2310161489 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA)—Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Ms Anita Gradin, minister at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Foreign Trade) of Sweden. He stressed the importance which the Bulgarian Government and the business circles in this country attach to the wide-ranging promotion of trade, economic and investment cooperation with Sweden.

The Bulgarian head of government discussed the prerequisites which Bulgaria's new economic legislation provides for the establishment of joint Bulgaro-Swedish companies, as well as for independent economic activity of Swedish companies in Bulgaria.

The guest supports the desire of her country and of Swedish businessmen to enhance their production and trade contacts with the Bulgarian state.

The sides discussed the main trends in the socio-economic policy of Bulgaria and of Sweden. It was emphasized that the expansion of bilateral cooperation will help strengthen East-West relations and promote the CSCE process.

The meeting was attended by Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations.

Further on Visit

AU2410104289 Sofia BTA in English 2128 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA)—Today Ms Anita Gradin, minister at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Foreign Trade of Sweden) was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, foreign affairs minister of Bulgaria. They discussed issues of mutual interest.

Ms Gradin had a meeting with Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations. They spoke of the possibilities for expansion of mutual trade and deepening of the economic, industrial and technical cooperation in the sphere of metallurgy, energy, electronics, communication technique, cellulose and paper and alimentary industry.

Later Mr Khristo Khristov met with Swedish businessmen, which are accompanying Ms Anita Gradin. These are representatives of the large Swedish companies Erikson, Tetra Pak, Flegt Elektrolux, Alfa-Laval and Norman.

Weaknesses in Retail Trade Pinpointed

AU2910174589 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian
26 Oct 89 p 2

[Article by Donka Khristoskova: "In Accordance With People's Needs"]

[Excerpts] The inspection carried out of the fulfillment of Council of Ministers' Decree No. 23 of 1989 on preventing certain negative phenomena in trade, public catering, and services provides one of the most convincing proofs of the power of mass control. The inspection covered over 8,000 establishments in 128 municipalities in all of the country's oblasts, and 4,233 inspectors and specialists took part. Over 35 percent of trading establishments dealing in food products and commercial catering establishments were inspected, as well as over 25 percent of stores selling durable goods, 21 markets dealing in second-hand goods, and so on.

Because we have now stopped believing in figures alone, it would be better for us to investigate what the figures hide in practice. The inspection helped to stimulate the economic, territorial, and social organs and to increase the strictness with which they carry out their work. In establishments, enterprises, companies, and the municipal people's councils analyses were made of the reasons for the deviations, infringements, and negative phenomena that were established, as well as of the conditions in which they arose. About 2,500 guilty officials were fined, punished administratively or penally, or otherwise disciplined.

Measures and programs were adopted for coordinated joint action by the people's councils, economic organizations, organs of the State and People's Control Committee, the National Control System, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Chief Prosecutor's Office, consumer councils, and sociopolitical organizations.

The inspection showed that the incredible paradox still exists. The self-managing economic organizations in consumer goods production are still "chasing after" volume of production, and even overfulfilling their plan indexes in relation to value. The retail goods turnover shows an increase, but without any perceptible effects appearing in the store network. The traditional shortages of goods continue, and the same alarming situation continues to exist regarding services in small and remote municipalities, settlements, and new housing complexes in towns. No solutions have been found to a number of problems within the deadlines specified by the government, and the problem of the production of a number of goods needed to improve the state of the market and eliminate shortages of goods still has not been dealt with. [passage omitted]

The new "white hopes," namely the trading, public catering, and services establishments that are managed under the provisions of Council of Ministers' Decrees Nos. 17 and 35, so far have not fulfilled their purpose, and indeed, an alarming trend is emerging in that the quality of services offered by them is deteriorating: poor sanitation and hygiene, "liquidation" of ranges of traditional and inexpensive goods, "enticement" of staff from other establishments by offers of high pay, and a profound disturbance in the available stocks of consumer goods, where there were many shortages even previously. These establishments are failing to maintain the necessary documentation and are concealing incomes obtained; offenses regarding prices and price-setting have been established, and gross breaches of the trading regulations are being committed. In a considerable number of cases the amount of the lease charge was not determined on the basis of the establishments' past performance.

The fact that the negative phenomena have not been nipped in the bud is largely a result of the purely symbolic control being exercised by the municipal people's councils in respect to financial discipline and by the leaderships of the trading organizations.

Shortages of goods are no excuse for actions (or rather inaction) and trends that have nothing in common with the party's policy, the laws, and the government's normative acts. The gross manifestation of parochial and bureaucratic attitudes in conditions of goods shortages creates objective conditions for the negative phenomena to persist, intensify, and exert a negative social and political effect—this is one of the main conclusions of the inspection. [passage omitted]

In the course of the inspection, specific assistance was given to eliminate the weaknesses and shortcomings. The Sofia State and People's Control Committee and 21 municipal control committees adopted their own decisions, and binding instructions were issued to the people's councils and economic organizations. [passage omitted]

The "X-ray photograph" of the negative phenomena taken by the control organs and specialists, and the deriving of specific directions toward solving the problems of the trading process, provide grounds for moderate optimism. Now the people who must most of all have their say are the organs that have to create the mechanism to prevent the appearance of the negative phenomena in trade.

The inspection was completed, the inspection continues.... It is essential that it should achieve its logical working culmination, namely a varied, rich market that will satisfy the needs of the Bulgarian consumer.

Johanes Departs for 5-Day Visit to PRC

LD3110142389 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes left today on a 5-day official, friendly visit to China. The visit is taking place at the invitation of PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

FRG Plans To 'Trap' GDR With Indebtedness

AU3110154889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 89 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin commentary: "GDR As The Focus of Attention"]

[Text] Various political circles and the general public have been thinking about development in the German Democratic Republic during the past 3 weeks from different angles—according to how they want further development in this country to unfold. Some express their conviction that the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the leadership of the state is realistically aware of social problems it is time to solve and that it is capable of gradually responding to these issues with the participation of the other political forces and the general public. Among the supporters of this point of view are the German Democratic Republic's friends in Czechoslovakia.

On the other hand, there are people and political forces who openly express their desire for destabilization and political subversion in the GDR and finally—under the slogan of a "united Germany"—the desire that the German workers' and peasants' state be swallowed up by the Federal Republic.

Comrade Egon Krenz, the new general secretary of the SED Central Committee, reacted in a speech after his election (18 October) to the series of problems that today affect the German Democratic Republic, in particular he addressed the problem of the refugees and of emigration face to face. He did not conceal what disturbs the country and its leadership. Our friends in the GDR have carried out a great deal of work during the past 40 years and have built a state out of a country devastated by war, a state which by its economic strength belongs among the top twenty countries in the world. Erich Honecker, the former SED Central Committee general secretary, understandably, spoke about this during the celebrations for the GDR's 40th anniversary.

What was not and could not be expressed in his jubilee speech was stated at the SED Central Committee session in October and will be stated at the session to be held on 8 November. It is an internal matter for the German Democratic Republic not only to evaluate its own situation but also to draw the necessary lessons and measures from it.

In his maiden speech, Egon Krenz mentioned both the principle of continuity aand also that GDR policy will be developed in close harmony with the social needs of the time. He unequivocally replied to all those who would gladly see a retreat from principles in the changeover involving the SED Central Committee general secretaries. He said: "It is clear to us: socialism will remain on German soil." He emphasized that the party's program is the development of a socialist society and its constant and creative renewal.

It is not surprising that further development in the GDR—"post Honecker"—is the subject of great speculation, first and foremost, in the Federal Republic of Germany. Some leading FRG officials do not conceal their hope that they can prepare such a trap for the GDR as the NATO states succeeded in preparing purposefully and in the long-term for Poland and Hungary: that is, undermining the political sovereignty of the Polish and Hungarian Governments and influencing many of the Polish and Hungarian leadership's political decisions by means of a massive indebtedness. Recently, this was made absolutely clear, for example, by the federal minister for economics, Haussmann. He attempted to promise the German Democratic Republic economic assistance as bait, but under the condition that it embark upon a road of reforms in accordance with the ideas of the FRG Government!

Egon Bahr, a leading official in the Social Democratic Party of Germany, recently responded in the magazine SPIEGEL very specifically, and certainly very justifiably, to those who are indulging in plans to acquire influence on development in the GDR through economic and financial assistance: "The simple formula of money for reforms does not work. The German Democratic Republic is not for sale, otherwise we would have bought it long ago."

Bahr also said that the FRG must get beyond ephemeral daily topicality and look continuously on the European scene at the existence of both German states, at states which will be able to live in the common European home as good neighbors. According to Bahr, a prerequisite for this would be the concrete and consistent fulfillment of the agreement on the foundations for relations between both German states, especially the greater opportunities to travel, the exchange of information, and economic cooperation which could lead to reducing differences in the standards of living.

Recently, the leadership of the German Democratic Republic has emphasized to its own public and to the public abroad that the GDR, in the spirit of the agreement on the foundations for relations between both German states, is still in favor of good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. "If the FRG Government," said Egon Krenz in the above-mentioned speech, "manages to determine a real evaluation of the situation, it would come to the conclusion itself that the campaign against the GDR, a campaign unleashed in recent months by the FRG from its own territory, would put at risk much of what has been agreed and has been achieved between the two German states to the benefit of European security and all of mankind."

The leadership of the SED and the GDR also unequivocally stresses that it is resolved not to allow the values, ideals, and achievements of socialism to be subverted. The 40 years of the GDR's existence have proven that a socialist state on German soil is a stable factor for a peaceful policy in Europe and that its foundations are firm, albeit that the class enemy is attempting to operate in a destabilizing manner using all possible means.

As Comrade Herbert Mies proclaimed at the recent Communist Party of Germany conference, a confrontationist course and attempts to destabilize the GDR, interference in its internal affairs, and the incitement of nationalistic greater Germany emotions are dangerous. He said: "Today whoever says that the reunification of Germany has become a topical issue is making it clear that he wants to destabilize the postwar arrangement in Europe. On today's agenda is not reunification but new ideas for preserving good neighborliness and for cooperation in building a common European home."

This point of view is more than clear.

Government Statement on Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Dam

*LD3010204189 Prague CTK in English
1851 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] Prague Oct 30 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Evzen Vacek handed today a note to Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia Miklos Barity expressing the stand of the Czechoslovak Government on the construction of the water dams system Gabcikovo-Nagymaros.

The Czechoslovak Government has agreed with a proposal of the Hungarian side to conclude an agreement on the system of technological, operational and ecological guarantees for the water dams system Gabcikovo-Nagymaros. The Czechoslovak side has expressed its willingness to conclude such a treaty in a short time provided that the Hungarian side starts immediately preparations for damming the water reservoir near Dunakiliti, the note said.

The Czechoslovak Government proposed the conclusion of a special agreement in which both sides would pledge to reduce or eliminate the top operation of the water dams system on the Danube. The Czechoslovak Government thus wanted to eliminate the fears of the Hungarian side of possible ecological impacts of a top operation.

The adoption of the Czechoslovak proposals was conditioned by the Czech side's consent with a change in the treaty between Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the construction and operation of the water dams system of 1977, providing for suspension in works in Nagymaros. The Czechoslovak Government sees no reason for changing the treaty, the note said.

In case the Hungarian Republic decides unilaterally not to realize the work in Nagymaros—which is at variance with its international legal obligations—the Czechoslovak side will demand compensation for the damage, the document stressed.

With regard to the fact that the Czechoslovak and Hungarian stands remain different even after the talks of the two countries' Governments in Bratislava on October 26, 1989, the Czechoslovak Government suggests to the Hungarian side to ensure the fulfilment of its obligations in connection with the building of Gabcikovo so that the work be completed in harmony with the valid documents and that a special agreement on a system of technological, operational and ecological guarantees be concluded.

In case the Hungarian side does not fulfil its obligation and continues to unilaterally violate the treaty, the Czechoslovak side will be forced to realize a provisional technological solution on the territory of Czechoslovakia to prevent further damages, the note stressed.

Janku Ends U.S. Visit, Atmosphere 'Diverse'

*AU2710192589 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 25 Oct 89 p 6*

[CTK report: "Discussions on Church Policy"]

[Text] New York—Vladimir Janku, deputy minister and director of the CSSR Church Affairs Secretariat, ended his week-long visit to the United States on Monday [23 October] by holding talks with representatives from the U.S. Administration and the U.S. Congress.

V. Janku held talks in New York and Washington with state officials as well as with representatives of a number of religious organizations, civil initiatives, the mass media, and ethnic Czechoslovak associations. He briefed them on the current state of church affairs in the CSSR, on the activity of church and religious organizations, and on the broad spectrum of issues surrounding present development in Czechoslovakia under the conditions of restructuring.

He defined the atmosphere of his talks in the United States as being quite diverse. In some instances, I met with a sincere attempt to understand the needs of contemporary global development and of development in the CSSR, whereas, in other instances, I met, on the contrary, with rather distorted ideas about Czechoslovakia and with the remnants of the type of thinking associated with the cold war, he said. Some American representatives evaluate restructuring in the socialist countries only according to what extent, in their view, it will contribute to the dismantling of socialism and to the break up of its economic and social system.

Further Reportage on Adamec Visit to Austria

Addresses Entrepreneurs

*AU2710203389 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 25 Oct 89 pp 1, 7*

[Report by CTK and RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Jiri Stano: "Czechoslovak-Austrian Talks"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On Tuesday [24 October], Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec paid a visit to the Vienna town hall, where he was welcomed by the City's mayor, R. Zilk [First initial as published]. The Czechoslovak guest signed the Golden Book of the City of Vienna.

In the seat of the Federal Chamber of Industry, the Czechoslovak delegation met with almost 100 Austrian entrepreneurs and representatives of firms which cooperate with the CSSR. Rudolf Sallinger, chairman of the Federal Chamber of Industry, stressed the good economic relations between the two countries and pointed out a range of opportunities which could contribute to their successful development.

In his speech, Ladislav Adamec depicted an exchange of views on problems connected with mutual economic cooperation as being bilaterally useful. We are not starting from scratch, he said. Further, we are not building on a green meadow. Our economic relations have a long tradition. Many economic ties have been developing for centuries; they are the result of efforts of generations. We have areas in which to cooperate, we have things to exchange, and things to learn from one another. We proceed from the well-known fact that extensive and stable commercial relations are a firm foundation for interstate relations. Austria is one of our important economic partners. In our view, however, the achieved turnover corresponds neither to the historical traditions nor the present possibilities. True, our social systems differ, but we do not regard this as a hindrance to mutually advantageous collaboration. The strength of objective economic interests is greater than the surviving prejudices and administrative barriers.

When he spoke about the economic and social restructuring in the CSSR, he noted that "we come to the conclusion that these processes are not correctly understood, and in some cases, unfortunately, distorted. There exist notions as if the Czechoslovak Government wanted to avoid political reforms, that it intentionally slows down their pace, and even that it wants to practice the old economic policy under a new name. What can I say about this? Only, perhaps, that in this case too, as we say in our country, Wish is the father of the Thought. I do not assert that all people have absolutely identical views on these matters, that there are no discussions about the optimal speed of changes.

"The standpoint of our government, which is based on the policy of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] and the National Front, is unequivocal—there is no alternative to restructuring, also in Czechoslovakia. Creating prerequisites for a more intensive involvement in the international division of labor is an integral part of the new economic mechanism," Ladislav Adamec said.

"We are expanding opportunities for the development of international trade. We have adopted a number of measures to that end. We are strengthening the economic management of foreign trade. Hundreds of production enterprises have obtained permits for independent foreign trade activities. We have simplified the approval procedures for cooperation agreements, the law makes it possible to found enterprises with foreign capital participation on the Czechoslovak territory.

"We do not regard the present state of affairs as ideal. We want to continue creating conditions for various forms of joint ventures. Drafting as fast as possible an agreement on fostering and protecting investments is a part of that endeavor. Austria is one of the first countries with which we cooperate in this way. We are convinced that we will succeed in eliminating some of the remaining obstacles soon. We would be glad if the Austrian side, too, would agree to eliminate some of the trade, customs, and other barriers.

"A mere exchange is no solution, the solution is, above all, the substantial strengthening of direct production cooperation between Czechoslovak and Austrian enterprises, developing production cooperation, joint ventures, and cooperation in third markets. The first steps have already been taken—some 60 cooperation agreements had been concluded, Austrian firms are participating in eight joint ventures in our country. In addition to the joint construction of tourist capacities, we are interested in a substantial increase of the share of the engineering sector in higher forms of cooperation, as well as in the exchange of consumer goods.

"In the next 5-year plan, we count on an extensive investment program which will proceed from structural changes," Ladislav Adamec continued. "Most Austrian firms have shown themselves to be reliable partners, offering state-of-the-art technology. We are satisfied with the deliveries for our paper and chemical industries, and for engineering enterprises. We are offering the opportunity to participate in the modernization of the consumer of food industries, in the development of biotechnologies, automation, and application of electronics. Of course, we demand high technical-economic standard and corresponding prices." In a lively exchange of experience and subjects for further mutual cooperation, Ladislav Adamec, among other things, said that the time has come to go from resolutions over to concrete deeds, and expressed the view that his visit will help in that respect.

Ladislav Adamec met with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria [KPOe], in the evening. They briefed one another on the preparations for the congresses of their parties to be held next year, and on other topical tasks of the CPCZ and the KPOe.

Chancellor F. Vranitzky gave a dinner in honor of his guest in the evening, at which the two representatives delivered speeches.

Addresses Dinner 24 Oct

AU3010092989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 89 p 7

[Report by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Jiri Stano on speech by CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec at a dinner given in his honor by Austria's Chancellor Franz Vranitzky in Vienna on 24 October]

[Text] States do not choose their neighbors. The endeavor for good neighborly relations has always been the sign of statesmen's wisdom. We share an almost 600 km long border. It depends to a considerable degree on our governments how and with what it will divide or unite us.

We are glad that our talks are directed at resolving concrete questions. We regard the fundamental agreement on the need to pursue the path of the elimination of obstacles which arise from the noncomprehension of the standpoints of individual partners, from misunderstandings and the legacy of the past years to be crucial.

We are living together in the heart of Europe, at the crossroads of many political and economic interests and cultural influences. We can do much—together and individually—for our continent to be a model of peaceful, mutually advantageous relations, effective unification of forces in science, technology, culture, and other sectors. Why should our countries not contribute with joint initiatives to the solution of problems facing the European nations?

Growing interdependence applies doubly to neighboring countries. Events in your country project themselves also in our country and the other way around. There are quite a few dissimilarities between us, and we do not conceal them. Does this make it impossible for us to approach one another honestly and frankly, seek joint solutions, and expand cooperation? I do not think so.

We respect every country's right to the free choice of its system, government, and customs. We are against any form of outside interference in the internal affairs of others. We demand the same of others, of course. Not out of a feeling of our own infallibility or out of unhealthy complacency. We are willing to listen to proposals, recommendations, and criticism. However, as a sovereign state we resolutely reject anyone arrogating to himself the right to decide on our behalf and without us, thinking that he has found the philosophers' stone, and preaching from the position of a self- appointed judge of our nations.

We are addressing in detail the issue of economic cooperation. For in this our two governments see the firm foundation for our mutual relations. The closer our economic collaboration is, the more we trade and jointly undertake, the better we will understand one another also in other spheres.

We support the development of regional cooperation between border-adjacent regions, districts, and cities, between representatives of industrial and agricultural enterprises and production cooperatives.

We are prepared to create conditions for making travel easier. The policy of opening up to the world around us and not closing ourselves corresponds to the interests of our country, the needs to develop socialism.

As you know, Czechoslovakia has considerable problems with the quality of the environment. Of late we have been addressing these issues with particular intensiveness. We put them at the top of the list when drafting further economic plans, we are paying exceptional attention to their social, health, legal, and moral aspects.

On our initiative, seven ministers of neighboring countries responsible for the environment met last spring. The idea of an ecologically safer central Europe, based on greater mutual trust, the exchange of information, and assistance in dealing with accidents is gradually asserting itself. We are of the opinion that the creation of an effective mechanism of mutual cooperation in that sphere requires the efforts to date be crowned by an agreement at the level of premiers. We are of the opinion that neighboring states should meet regularly to exchange opinions and seek common standpoints.

Cultural cooperation is of invaluable importance for getting to know one another. We favor its expansion. We also welcome Vienna's interest in involving Prague and Brastislava in the World Exhibition in 1995, L. Adamec said.

Holds News Conference

AU2710175589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 89 pp 1, 7

[Report by CTK and RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Jiri Stano: "Austria's President K. Waldheim Received L. Adamec; We Are Striving for Good Neighborly Relations"]

[Excerpts] Vienna—On Wednesday [25 October] morning, the second day of the official visit by CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec to the Republic of Austria, the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ladislav Adamec and Alois Mock, signed an agreement between the Governments of the CSSR and the Republic of Austria regulating issues of common interests concerning nuclear safety and protection against radiation. [passage omitted]

Kurt Waldheim, the president of Austria, then gave a gala luncheon in honor of the CSSR Premier, at which both the host and the guest delivered speeches. [passage omitted]

From L. Adamec's Speech

From all these talks, I am taking away good impressions. I believe that we will succeed in realizing the basic objective of the visit—to strengthen the stability of our relations, to found them on an even greater mutual trust and a broader contractual basis. We rely on a firm basis of common interests—political, economic, ecological, and cultural interests. We proceed from a bilateral endeavor for good neighborly relations. Many things from the past unite us. And the approaching 1990's and the entry into the third millennium will demand even more of us.

We are convinced that in the spirit of these values, it is in our power to even more quickly intensify cooperation in all sectors. The prospects of life on the same floor in the common European home require of us bolder, more courageous approaches to creating a cooperation program for the future.

We would like to succeed in finding common language when resolving concrete issues, in making progress in practical steps aimed at improving collaboration—in the economy, trade, tourism, culture, and in resolving humanitarian affairs.

We value the political good will of Austrian representatives to broadly develop mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres. We particularly value Austria's contribution to international security, its neutral and peaceful policy. We believe that this will remain like that.

We agreed on possibilities to jointly actively contribute to our continent being an example of peaceful collaboration, mutually advantageous exchange of values in science, technology, industry, agriculture, transportation, and culture. Our opinion is that nothing prevents our two countries from coming forward with joint initiatives in these questions.

We appreciate the results which Austria has achieved in the economy and in other spheres of social life. There is much in it that is stimulating and of interest to us too.

In expanding economic cooperation, we see not only a road to an accelerated economic development, but also a firm foundation for positive trends in our relations. We are in favor of getting to know one another and of extensive contacts among citizens, and we are creating conditions for this. I want to assure you about the CSSR's readiness to positively evaluate proposals for the expansion of cooperation in the military sphere and in other areas.

We are proponents of the idea of an ecologically safer central Europe, based on flexible exchange of information and assistance when dealing with accidents. The weightiness of these matters requires crowning the efforts to date with an agreement on the level of premiers. Finding a common language in ecological issues, in my opinion, would make it easier to set up a mechanism of common procedure also in other fields. We are in favor of representatives of neighboring states regularly meeting to exchange views and seek common standpoints.

News Conference

[passage omitted] L. Adamec and Austria's Chancellor F. Vranitzky held a news conference on the chancellery premises before noon. [passage omitted]

Comrade L. Adamec voiced appreciation for the frankness of the talks with the Chancellor, which lasted more than 3 hours. The talks were accompanied by bilaterally frank, constructive criticism, which was subordinated to the interest of arriving at an agreement and trying to make the future relations between our countries friendly and successful. Comrade L. Adamec noted that a single visit cannot solve everything, but the fact remains that relations, especially economic relations, must be intensified. [passage omitted]

Answering journalists' questions, Ladislav Adamec also voiced his view of the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the entry of allied troops. He said that the evaluation of those events is not only the affair of Czechoslovakia, but also of other states. He stressed that there is no reason for the CSSR Government to revise the assessment of those events, and also that his personal standpoint has not changed.

He rejected the assertion that in Czechoslovakia people are jailed for differing views. He added that he favors dialogue with everyone who stands on the platform of the Constitution and socialism. "We are not avoiding discussion even with those who will criticize shortcomings and the work of the government, but it is impossible to conduct dialogue with those who pursue the liquidation of socialist society, liquidation of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party]. We will not support destabilization." [passage omitted]

He depicted the current events in Hungary, Poland, and the GDR as an internal affair of those countries. [passage omitted]

The CSSR Premier also briefed the journalists on the principles of restructuring and democratization of the Czechoslovak society. In conclusion, the two high representatives agreed that the visit was a good step toward a new stage in Czechoslovak-Austrian relations.

Chancellor F. Vranitzky bid his guest farewell with military honors at Schwechat Airport in the afternoon. L. Adamec returned to Prague at 1600.

'Hints at Reforms', Departs

AU2910173289 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Oct 89 p 1

[APA report: "Adamec Hints at Possibility of Reforms"]

[Text] At the end of his visit on Wednesday [25 October], CSSR Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec advocated giving the four bloc parties that are integrated in the National Front "more independence" and entering into a dialogue with them as "equal partners."

Adamec said that the success of restructuring planned by his government depends on "whether we succeed in including the people." He said that at present, a number of democratizing steps are being "discussed very frankly"; however, there could be no dialogue with those who solely pursue the abolition of the Communist Party and socialism, Adamec said at a joint news conference with Chancellor Vranitzky.

Adamec said that in the CSSR "a commission from all sections of the population is working on a constitutional amendment." He said that he cannot, of course, say anything about the final version; however, the new Constitution will not hinder "opposite views."

Chancellor Vranitzky said at the news conference that contacts between the two countries should be placed on "the highest possible level," and "occasional irritations of the past" should be overcome.

He said that the CSSR chief of government had shown in the talks that "reforms in the economic, political, and social spheres are a major concern" to him. Vranitzky said that Austria's cooperation with the CSSR should also be viewed in this way.

Adamec was then received by President Kurt Waldheim for a brief exchange of opinions, which was followed by a luncheon.

In the morning, CSSR Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and Foreign Minister Mock signed a new bilateral agreement on nuclear safety and radiation protection.

Foreign Minister Mock praised the agreement as a step forward in bilateral relations and as a model to other countries; however, he also informed Johanes of the Austrian people's concern about the fact that nuclear power plants are being set up in the CSSR.

Johanes said that Prague depends on nuclear power production above all for reasons of environmental protection.

The agreement extends the obligation to notify the other side about plants near the border to nuclear power plants throughout the CSSR.

Jakes Congratulates Finnish CP Leader on Election

AU3010151189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 89 p 2

["z"-signed report in the "Receptions, Talks, Telegrams, Letters' column]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, has sent congratulatory telegram to Esko-Juhani Tennila, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party (unity), on his election to the post.

Surface Mail for SRV Temporarily Suspended

AU3010142789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "Per Teletype, Mail, Telephone..." column]

[Text] The Federal Ministry of Transportation and Communications announces that—effective 30 October—the reception of mail and parcels for the SRV via surface mail will be temporarily suspended. The USSR postal administration, through whose territory the mail for the SRV is transported, has requested the temporary suspension because of insufficient transportation capacities. This measure does not apply to airmail for the SRV.

Fojtik Receives Cuban Culture Minister

LD2310151389 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Jan Fojtik, member of the presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee, had a meeting today In Prague with Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Cuban Culture Minister, who is in Czechoslovakia on a short visit. The two officials briefed one another on the situation in their countries, and on the topical tasks of the communist parties in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Jan Fojtik told his Cuban guest about the results of the policy of restructuring the economic mechanism and democratizing our society, and about the current stage of preparations for the 18th CPCZ Congress.

Syrian, Lebanese CP Congratulated on Anniversaries

AU3010122889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 89 p 3

["z"-signed report in the "Receptions, Talks, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague—The CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee has sent congratulatory telegrams to the Central Committees of the Lebanese Communist Party and the Syrian Communist Party on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of their founding.

The telegrams recall the two parties' wealth of revolutionary traditions, their endeavor aimed at settling the complex problems in the Middle East region, and express the conviction that the comradely and international cooperation between the CPCZ and the two parties will continue to develop in the interest of progress and peace in the world, and for the benefit of the Czechoslovak, Lebanese, and Syrian people.

CPCZ Presidium Holds Session 27 Oct

LD2710204289 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Prague Oct 27 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium discussed at its today's session the preparation of a nation-wide debate on draft statutes of the party which will be published in the nearest future in RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA, UJ SZO, TRIBUNA AND ZIVOT STRANY.

The Presidium heard a report on a meeting of representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak People's Party on October 25, appreciating the significance of these talks for further strengthening of cooperation of the two allied parties in the creation, realization and control of the political program of the government of the Czechoslovak National Front. Representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Slovak Communist Party will hold such meetings with representatives of other political parties.

In connection with overall military-political detente in the world and in harmony with talks between the Czechoslovak and Soviet premiers, it discussed a conception of limiting uranium mining in Czechoslovakia and the tasks linked with ensuring the production of nuclear fuels for Czechoslovakia's developed power industry.

The Presidium heard a report of the Czechoslovak State Bank on the development of Czechoslovakia's debts in currencies of non- socialist states. The overall development of the economy and the balance sheet this year ensure necessary foreign exchange for settlement of payments and interests.

The Presidium discussed a report on the course and results of the official visit of Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec to Iraq and Egypt on October 14-19, and stated that the talks with Iraqi representatives made it possible to openly discuss problems which impede the development of traditional economic relations and the removal of which is a prerequisite for continuing successful cooperation.

The talks in Egypt confirmed bilateral interest in further development of mutually advantageous relations. Both countries hold identical opinions on the present international situation, and stressed the necessity to solve the Middle East situation by peaceful means.

Also discussed was a report on yesterday's talks between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian premiers on the joint Czechoslovak- Hungarian Gabcikovo-Nagymaros power stations system. The Presidium confiremd the stand expressed by the 15th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

'Arafat's Visit Discussed

LD2710204389 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Prague Oct 27 (CTK)—The talks between PLO Executive Committee Chairman and Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat and the highest Czechoslovak representatives on October 18-19 fully confirmed the rising trend of Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium said at a session here today.

It discussed a report on the course and results of Yasir 'Arafat's official friendly visit, which took place at the invitation of Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak National Front Chairman Milos Jakes and President Gustav Husak, and stated that Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations are based on rich traditions and the unchanged orientation of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy towards all-round support and assistance to the Palestinian people, mainly in conditions of the continuing Palestinian uprising in the territories occupied by Israel.

The Presidium expressed full support for the new political line of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which creates a favourable atmosphere for peaceful solutions to all complicated aspects of the Palestinian questions. Regretfully, the PLO constructive approach does not find an adequate response in Israel and the United States. Hampering the development of a necessary peaceful process in the Middle East, these countries increase risks of explosive events of the past.

Czechoslovakia will continue to contribute to a just, collective and peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis in the interest of convening an international conference attended by all sides concerned and permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. It will continue to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the realistic political line represented by the PLO.

Pollution Sanctions 'Too Lenient' in East Slovakia

AU3010144089

[Editorial report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 25 October on page 3 carries a 1,000-word article by Jan Markovic entitled "Too Lenient Sanctions for Damage Caused." The article, which deals with the environmental situation in East Slovakia, criticizes the fines levied upon polluters of the environment as being "symbolic," and calls for "more effective" measures against them.

Markovic mentions that 38 organizations in East Slovakia are exempt from compliance with the law on protecting water resources, but that in 1988 there were an additional 35 enterprises in the region (including large ones such as Chemko Strazske, Bukoza Vranov, Chemosvit Svit, East Slovak Iron Works Kosice, and Trebisov Food Combine) which discharged untreated waste water without authorization from the Slovak Government. Moreover, as many as 29 of the 38 enterprises which possess an exemption reportedly exceed the set limits.

Speaking about atmospheric pollution, Markovic says that 477 polluters are registered in the region, 52 of whom exceed the admissible concentration of pollutants and are therefore liable to pay fines. In this connection Markovic deplores that only 19 fines, totalling Kcs1,296,000, were levied in East Slovakia last year and that only 13 organizations actually paid them (with their fines totalling Kcs575,000). Markovic calls the current level of fines "more symbolic than repressive," because it does not force managers to devote the same attention to ecological questions as they do to production problems.

Referring to the effects of pollution on the health of the East Slovak population, Markovic mentions that "the health of 24 percent of the population is threatened" as a result of environmental pollution and that "the incidence of congenital development defects among children has doubled in the region since 1970."

Jakes, CPCZ Officials Meet With People's Party

LD2510172289 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] At the National Front Central Committee in Prague today, leading representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] led by Comrade Milos Jakes met with members of the presidium of the Czechoslovak People's Party, led by Zbynek Zalman.

Milos Jakes explained the topical tasks of communists and the entire National Front in the present phase of restructuring, stressing the need for further development and improvement of the political system in order to make it correspond to the needs of present times. He pointed to socialist pluralism and the exchange of views on the platform of the National Front as the basis for the further development of democracy. He appreciated the share of the Czechoslovak People's Party in building socialist society and expressed the conviction that the party also would act in this way in the future.

Zbynek Zalman spoke about present work of the Czechoslovak People's Party, the members of which want to take an active part in strengthening the National Front and fulfilling the program of restructuring.

Participants in the discussion exchanged views on further course of the two parties in carrying out the tasks of economic restructuring and democratization of our society, in strengthening socialism. They confirmed their mutual interest in further deepening alliance relations within the framework of the National Front.

Fojtik Speaks at South Moravia Aktiv

AU2710194389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 89 p 2

[CTK report: "The Party's Policy Has Firm Foundations"]

[Text] Brno—An aktiv in Brno on Wednesday [25 October] involving functionaries from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] South Moravia Region discussed the topical issues affecting political and ideological work during the preparatory period for the 18th CPCZ Congress. Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, spoke at the aktiv.

He commented that at present, it is necessary to very responsibly prepare for the upcoming 18th CPCZ Congress which is to be convened next May. This also concerns Communists' caucuses at the annual meetings and conferences which will precede the congress as well as the drafting of the appropriate program documents and the party's new Articles. He stated that this will also involve cadre matters: In the party's leading organs, there should only be the very best people; politically mature people who are well prepared for carrying out their functions; people of good character who command respect and authority in public. "They should be capable and bold people—able to withstand spinning round like a weather vane in the wind, but able to implement and push through the party's policy, the policy that corresponds to the people's fundamental interests", he said in this connection.

While characterizing the policy of economic and social restructuring in society, he pointed out that every serious analysis of its current state indicates that it would be extremely unwise and irresponsible to want to avoid the changes associated with restructuring. This would have grave consequences. This would intensify and exacerbate the difficulties that we are experiencing. "First of all, we must accelerate and thoroughly implement the transition from the extensive development of the national economy to intensive development. It is necessary to establish a socialist type of economic reproduction. Meanwhile, no socialist country has resolved this task, although it is the most important one. Every delay here is dangerous.

If at the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session we decided to shorten the period of changes to the organizational basis of the economy and to change as of 1 January next year to implementing the principles of the new economic mechanism, this "last minute rush" had its own rational reason. He stated that this is the beginning of an unusually complicated process that must be founded upon a new quality of economic growth whose substance is the maximum utilization of scientific-technical progress.

In conclusion, Jan Fojtik stressed that the main thing at present upon which the CPCZ must concentrate is creating the atmosphere necessary for constructive work and for purposeful activity at all levels. It is necessary to increase the certainty in people that the party's policy has firm foundations and good prospects and that it is and will be a policy based on high principles.

Measures To Protect Internal Market Adopted

LD2710092289 Prague CTK in English 1652 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Prague Oct 26 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government discussed at its session here today further measures to protect the Czechoslovak internal market against excessive purchase especially of food and consumer goods above all in the border areas.

This year's tourist season and especially the situation of the past few months showed that the measures which had been adopted before to protect the internal market of Czechoslovakia are insufficient.

The new measures are aimed at limitation of exports of food and consumer goods, prevention of the misusing of the transit and higher fines for speculation and unlawful sale. Discussions on the real rate of exchange of the crown to zlotys, forints and roubles will continue.

Acetylene Explosion Under Investigation

AU2410182089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 89 p 2

[Text] Usti nad Labem (CTK)—An explosion occurred in the acetylene purification section of the Technoplyn enterprise in Usti nad Labem on Thursday [19 October] shortly before 1000. The equipment used to eliminate undesirable additives from acetylene, the first one of its kind in Czechoslovakia, was only 2 months into test operations.

The accident should not substantially endanger the deliveries of gases used for technical pruposes. However, the sad consequence is the fatal injury of a 35-year-old employee, who at the critical moment, was in the place of the accident.

The causes of the explosion and the extent of the material damage are being investigated by National Security organs and experts.

New Prague Garrison Commander Appointed

AU2410185389 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 20 Oct 89 p 2

["(VP)"-signed report: "A New Commander"]

[Text] Prague—This morning Miroslav Stepan, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, received Lieutenant General Engineer Florian Rygal, the new commander of the Prague garrison.

On behalf of the CPCZ City Committee, he gave the newly appointed commander his full support for the fulfillment of his demanding tasks. At the same time, Comrade Stepan thanked the previous commander, Lieutenant General Engineer Emil Liska, for his work and presented him with a letter from the CPCZ City Committee in which the active role of the Prague garrison in fulfilling the conclusions of the municipal party conference and in guaranteeing the moral renewal of life in the capital city is appraised. Among other things, the Comrades briefed M. Stepan on the preparations for the ceremonial military oath of allegiance which will take place on Wenceslas Square on 28 October on the occasion of the anniversary of the republic's establishment.

Zdenek Horcik, the mayor of Prague, was present.

Cadre Changes in Czech National Front Reported

AU2510083389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 89 p 1

["kj"-signed report: "On the National Front's Share in Preparations for the 18th Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Congress"]

[Excerpts] Prague (from our correspondent)—An expanded session of the Czech National Front Central Committee was held in Prague on Thursday [19 October]. [passage omitted] It dealt with the share of the Czech Socialist Republic National Front in preparations for the 18th Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Congress. The session also discussed changes in the composition of the Czech Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee Presidium and in the composition of the Czech Electoral Commission of the National Front.

Milan Grande and Miroslava Nemcova were released from, and Alois Gersl, Kamil Kohlicek, Hana Lagova, Jaromir Skarupa, and Josef Valenta were elected to, the post of members of the Czech Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee Presidium. Milan Grande and Ludek Kapitola were released from the post of secretaries of the Czech Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee and Alois Gersl and Stanislav Krecek were elected to these posts. Miroslava Nemcova was released from the post of member and deputy chairwoman of the Czech Electoral Commission of the National Front and Marie Zahalkova from the post of member of this commission. Hana Lagova and Stanislava Folprechtova were elected members of the Czech Electoral Commission of the National Front and Hana Lagova was approved as the commission's deputy chairwoman. The Czech Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee also took note of changes in members of the Czech Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee who are delegated to it by political parties and social organizations.

The report at the session was delivered by Karel Urbanek, chairman of the Czech Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 19-25 Oct

AU3110113189

[Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech, Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech, Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech, Prague PRACE in Czech, and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 20 to 26 October report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

Jozef Lenart, in the presence of Jaromir Johanes, met with Yasir 'Arafat, in Prague on 19 October. (PRAVDA 20 Oct 89 p 1) Milos Jakes, accompanied by Gustav Husak, Josef Haman, Jozef Lenart, and Miroslav Stepan, bade farewell to Yasir 'Arafat at Ruzyne Airport, in Prague on 19 October. (PRAVDA 20 Oct 89 p 1) Alois Indra, in the presence of Milos Jakes, chaired a session of the Federal Assembly Presidium, in Prague on 23 October. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Oct 89 p 1)

Milos Jakes, in the presence of Miroslav Stepan, received Janusz Kubasiewicz, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, in Prague on 23 October. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Oct 89 p 1)

Karel Urbanek, accompanied by Vladimir Herman, attended the opening of the Zenith 89 exhibition, in Brno on 23 October. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Oct 89 p 2)

Gustav Husak, in the presence of Jaromir Johanes, received the newly appointed ambassadors from Sri Lanka, Burkina Faso, and Kenya, in Prague on 23 October. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Oct 89 p 2)

Milos Jakes and Alois Indra attended a session of the Federal Assembly Chamber of Nations, in Prague on 24 October. (RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct 89 pp 1,3)

Gustav Husak, in the presence of Jozef Lenart, received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Mongolia prior to his departure, in Prague on 24 October. (RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct 89 p 3)

Gustav Husak, CSSR president, received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Libya prior to his departure, in Prague on 23 October. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Oct 89 p 2)

Jan Fojtik, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, attended a festive rally marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of Comenius University, in Bratislava on 19 October. (RUDE PRAVO 20 Oct 89 p 2) He received Leonid Kravchenko, TASS director general, in Prague on 20 October. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 89 p 2) He attended the opening of an exhibition of Chinese photography, in Prague on 23 October. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Oct 89 p 2) He made a speech at a regional party aktiv in South Moravia on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 89 p 2)

Frantisek Hanus, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended the annual members' meeting of the party primary organization in the Motor Jikov plant in Ceske Budejovice on 23 October. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Oct 89 p 2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee, attended a United Agricultural Cooperative conference in Znojmo on 21 October. (PRAVDA 23 October 89 p 1)

Pavel Hrivnak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak Socialist Republic premier, attended a nationwide meeting of chemists in Vysne Hagy on 22 October. (PRAVDA 23 Oct 89 p 1)

Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, attended a United Agricultural Cooperative conference in Zilina on 21 October. (PRAVDA 23 Oct 89 p 1)

Ivan Knotek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, attended and addressed a West Slovak party economic aktiv in Nitra on 23 October. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Oct 89 p 2)

Frantisek Pitra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech Socialist Republic premier, attended a United Agricultural Cooperative conference in Pelhrimov on 21 October. (PRAVDA 23 Oct 89 p 1)

Miroslav Stepan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, attended a meeting of friendship at the close of Days of Moscow in Prague on 20 October. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 89 p 2) He presented an award to a Prague party official on the occasion of his 60th birthday, on 18 October. (VECERNI PRAHA 18 Oct 89 p 3) He received the newly appointed commander of the Prague military garrison on 20 October. (VECERNI PRAHA 20 Oct 89 p 2) He met with the leadership of the Socialist Youth Union Prague City Committee on 24 October. (MLADA FRONTA 25 Oct 89 p 1) He presented a congratulatory letter to the rector of Prague's Economics College on the occasion of his 60th birthday on 25 October. (VECERNI PRAHA 25 Oct 89 p 3)

Karel Urbanek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee, attended a session of the Czech National Front Central Committee, in Prague on 19 October. (RUDE PRAVO 20 Oct 89 p 1) He attended a United Agricultural Cooperative conference in Pencin on 21 October. (PRAVDA 23 Oct 89 p 1) He received the leadership of the Czech Union of Disabled Citizens, in Prague on 24 October. (RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct 89 p 3)

Miroslav Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, visited Brno on 25 October. (PRACE 26 Oct 89 p 1)

Frantisek Kincl, CSSR interior minister, was present at Ruzyne Airport to welcome Ladislav Adamec back from his visit to Austria, in Prague on 25 October. (PRAVDA 26 Oct 89 p 7)

Krenz Leaves for USSR; Visit Previewed

LD3110172489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee [SED CC] and chairman of the GDR State Council, Egon Krenz, left Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport today on his announced working visit to the USSR. He has been invited by the CPSU Central Committee.

On Wednesday [1 November] morning Egon Krenz will have talks with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in the building of the CPSU CC. The Central Committee will then give a luncheon in honor of Egon Krenz.

At an international press conference in the afternoon, the general secretary of the SED CC will give a briefing on his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev and the situation in the GDR. In the late afternoon, Egon Krenz will set off on his return journey to Berlin.

Krenz Arrives

LD3110191489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—Egon Krenz arrived this evening in Moscow for a working visit.

Talks to Press

LD3110203189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1939 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The Socialist Unity Party of Germany general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Egon Krenz, told journalists this evening on arriving in Moscow: "We have always had a very close and comradely relationship with the Soviet Union. The slogan 'to learn from the Soviet Union means to learn to be victorious' has its historical place and has today acquired new meaning. We are learning how our Soviet friends are mastering restructuring and we are also learning from our failures. And in this spirit I believe that we will have very interesting talks."

Asked what was of particular interest in the Soviet experiences, Egon Krenz said: "What serves the well-being of the people. And in this respect, the Soviet Union is doing a great, great deal." Asked what experiences the GDR could convey here, Egon Krenz said: "We have very interesting experiences in many spheres, especially on the level of the economy, in political life. But we want to forge further ahead. And as communists we are always thinking of that. We are the party of the innovators, and people like to follow the innovators. We are open to all questions. Our party," the general secretary said, "is looking truth in the face. And when it is a matter of truth, I am ready for every fight."

Visit to Poland Planned

LD3110184889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Egon Krenz, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, is going to the People's Republic of Poland on 2 November for a 1-day working visit. Egon Krenz will have talks with the president of People's Republic Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, and other Polish figures.

Herbell Editorial Praises Contacts With Moscow

AU3010150289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 2

[Hajo Herbell editorial: "Good Contacts Between Berlin and Moscow"]

[Text] Apart from direct personal dialogue, the telephone facilitates the quickest and best communication. As the talk between the general secretaries of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the CPSU over the weekend [21-22 October] showed, this also goes for the contacts between Berlin and Moscow—to the pleasure of every comrade, of every friend of the Soviet Union in our country. And it fully corresponds to what was said at the ninth SED Central Committee session about our relations with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, when Egon Krenz will soon accept the invitation to visit the USSR, which was issued by Mikhail Gorbachev on this occasion.

Thus, contacts between Berlin and Moscow work. The report on the talk shows that the partners understood each other well in every respect. They agree: Actions have to be carried out in such a way that socialism is strengthened and peace is safeguarded. Every communist in the GDR knows that perestroyka, which was boldly initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev, is a necessary process and that it is partituclarly also in the interest of our republic when the Soviet people are successful in their restructuring. Yes, this is of decisive importance for the future of socialism. And this is, not least, the reason why the experiences of the Soviet Communists in implementing the decisions of their 19th party conference are important for us.

One can also find interesting things about Soviet experiences in the USSR magazines. Therefore, it is generally welcomed that SPUTNIK will again be sold in the GDR. Its temporarily disappearance from the mailing list of newspapers was an episode, which the responsible citizens of the GDR, who consider themselves friends of the Soviet Union, could not understand—an issue from which the author of these lines also draws his lessons.

In any case, there has not been any time before, in which the exchange of ideas and experiences among us was so important and in which there were such great opportunities for this as now. Our general secretary will soon have the opportunity to acquaint himself with the most recent developments in the USSR on site. At the same time, he will report there on the policy of renewal and continuity in the GDR and on the tasks which have been tackled by the Central Committee of our party. Egon Krenz and Mikhail Gorbachev have also put the further cooperation in all fields, no least, in the joint work for peace and disarmament, on the agenda of their meeting in the Soviet Union. The joining of hands between our parties, which was mentioned in this telephone conversation, is important for both particularly now—and also for the common cause of socialism and peace.

Research Cooperation With USSR Discussed

AU3010125889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "More Effective Research Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The 40th session of the Permanent Subcommittee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR was concluded in Berlin on Monday [23 October]. The partners examined the level of coordination of the science and technology plans for the 1991-95 period. The basis for this is the coordination in important fields of research cooperation by combines, enterprises, and research institutions of the two countries. Focal tasks are technologies, processes, and equipment for biotechnological research and production and for new ceramics materials. It was concurrently stressed that it is necessary to better exploit the existing opportunities to jointly achieve productive technologies for intensification.

PRC Greets Krenz on Election to Office

AU3110192189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 89 p 2

[Message from Yang Shangkun, PRC president, and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission, to Egon Krenz, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on his election as State Council chairman and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council]

[Text] Comrade Egon Krenz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Dear Comrade Egon Krenz:

On behalf of the PRC Government and the PRC Central Military Commission, as well as on our own behalf, we permit ourselves to convey to you cordial congratulations on your election as chairman of the State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council of the GDR.

We note with pleasure that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two countries, parties, and peoples have experienced a positive development over the past few years. The PRC Government will continue to be very interested in these relations and will develop them further.

Yang Shangkun, PRC president,

Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission.

PRC Foreign Minister Praises Relations

AU3110194189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 89 p 7

[ADN report: "Qian Qichen Paid Tribute to Relations With GDR"]

[Text] Beijing (ADN)—Mutual understanding and mutual support are an expression of the good relations between the PRC and the GDR, PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said in Beijing. During a meeting in the GDR Embassy on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the PRC politician said that China supports the GDR's attitude of adhering to socialism, safeguarding its state sovereignty, and doing everything to preserve peace.

Exchange of Greetings on Diplomatic Anniversary

AU3110084589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, the GDR party and state leadership and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer exchanged congratulations with the leading personalities and foreign ministers of the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic, the CSSR, the Hungarian Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the PRC.

Socialist Countries Greet Krenz on Election

AU3110090389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN/ND report: "Congratulations on Election"]

[Text] East Berlin—Egon Krenz has received further congratulations on his election as GDR State Council chairman: from CSSR President Gustav Husak; Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; DPRK President Kim Il-song; Indonesian President Suharto; Ghana's head of state, Jerry John Rawlings; Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; and Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee.

'New Forum' Voices Support to Prague Protesters

LD3110130789 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin, [dateline as received]—The GDR citizens' group "New Forum" has assured its "friends in the CSSR" of its support. "We reacted with anger and outrage to the orgy of baton-wielding by your security forces," says a statement issued in Berlin on Tuesday by the co-founders of the Forum, Baerbel Bohley and Reinhard Schult. "We are convinced that different times will come for you as well and that the Prague Spring will in the end become summer," the statement says. Even if under different conditions, "our situation is still similar. We have lived and are living under neo-Stalinist conditions."

Margot Honecker Receives Czech Minister

AU3110105589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 89 p 3

[ADN report: "Talk in the Education Ministry"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN/ND)—GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker received Jana Synkova, minister of education, youth, and physical training of the Czech Socialist Republic, for a friendly talk in Berlin on Tuesday [24 October]. Margot Honecker stressed that it is necessary to continue the dialogue with teachers, parents, and social forces on the tasks discussed at the Ninth Pedagogical Congress for a more effective education and training work. Jana Synkova reported how in her country the guideline issued by the latest national teachers' conference is implemented in practical work in schools. It was stressed that in further cooperation the GDR-CSSR youth foundation is particularly important.

DPA Reports Margot Honecker Resignation

LD3110161189 Hamburg DPA in German 1545 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—Margot Honecker, wife of former GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker, has resigned from her post as minister for public education. This was reported today by BILD, citing well-informed circles.

Teacher Helga Labs (49) is to be appointed as her successor, the paper continues. She is at present chairwoman of the Central Executive of the Instruction and Education Trade Union.

The successor to the Politburo member responsible for the economy, Guenter Mittag, is to be the state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade, Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski of BILD also reports.

Gerlach, FRG's Mischnick Discuss Meeting

AU3010183089 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 25 Oct 89 pp 1,2

[Interview with Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Bundestag Group, and LDPD Chairman Manfred Gerlach, by DER MORGEN chief journalist Lothar Heinke: "Mischnick: In Mutual Interest"—after their meeting in Berlin on 24 October]

[Text] DER MORGEN: Mr Mischnick, a mood for a new start and changes in the GDR—what have you felt of that?

W. Mischnick: A lot during my talks in Dresden and Karl-Marx-Stadt. It can be felt how much the mood has changed since my last visit in April and May. However, I do not hide the fact that there are many skeptical voices, who express concern: Will it be possible to implement the things; will the facts correspond to the words? But I get the impression that by changing the media policy, the hope has become stronger that deeds will follow.

DER MORGEN: How do you see the share of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] in this process?

W. Mischnick: I was very pleased to hear in all strata and groups of the population how highly this share is appreciated. The speeches by Professor Gerlach were always mentioned. They are very popular. This shows that this "pioneering role" is not only recognized but it is assessed as something particularly positive and people know that a door has been pushed open here—now it is certainly necessary that corresponding practical steps are taken. The more quickly the gap between announcements and facts is closed, the more quickly trust is established.

DER MORGEN: At the latest session of the Presidium of the Free Democratic Party [FDP], Count Lambsdorff warned against giving outside advice to the GDR. What do you think about this?

W. Mischnick: I have always advocated this view. Experience shows that if someone firmly intends to do something and gets the feeling from a third side that others know better what to do than oneself, [as published] one tends not to do this. Those who want progress, must insist that this is being done out of the people's own insights. I say: Advice that is asked for is gladly given—instruction: no. We are neither Big Brother nor a teacher who has to tell the GDR what to do.

DER MORGEN: For decades there have been continuous contacts between the LDPD and the FDP. How do the two parties want to use this fact to promote the process of renewal with their specific possibilities?

W. Mischnick: I am sure that the initiated process will lead to intensifying contacts, at both the regional and local level. We have a number of issues where we are able in technical fields to make progress in some things, for instance concerning questions of tourist infrastructure, in management, etc. Town-twinning cooperation could be expanded to establish a broader basis. We are willing to do this and I think that others will understand that this is of mutual interest.

Prof Gerlach: The contacts between our parties serve the development of good-neighborly relations between our two states; this has always been the case and this will be so in the future, too. Everything we discussed and agreed on continues this good development. The basis is the Basic Treaty between the two German states and the Joint Communique of September 1987. Our two parties have already achieved a lot and we will achieve much in the future, particularly now when it is necessary to eliminate certain irritations in the relations between the two states and to make further steps forward in the interest of peace and European security. In this connection, the LDPD is facing a challenge in our alliance in our state and has the FDP on its side—this is also Mr Mischnick's view. This serves the fruitful cooperation between the two German states and thus the people. Therefore, it is a very humanistic concern about which we have talked here and for the purpose of which we have made certain agreements.

SPD Group Meets With Opposition Figures

LD2910180589 Hamburg DPA in German 1544 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Berlin's Mayor Walter Momper (SPD) [Social Democratic Party of Germany] and the deputy head of the SPD group in the Lower House, Horst Ehmke, had 2 hours of talks on Sunday with GDR opposition figures. According to the GDR opposition group "New Forum" the discussion, which was also attended by representatives of the Social Democratic Party in the GDR (SDP), took place in a private flat.

The general situation had been discussed, it was also revealed. On behalf of "New Forum" co-founder Baerbel Bohley, the molecular biologist Professor Jens Reich, and Reinhard Schult took part. Among other things, the problem of emigration had been discussed in connection with the changes within the GDR. The talk was described as being a general exchange of information.

Muenstermann Editorial Criticizes FRG Group

AU3010150389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 2

[Thomas Muenstermann editorial: "No Trace of New Thinking"]

[Text] Everyone who bears responsibility in East and West must be interested in stability in Europe in our stirring times. Without this stability, urgently necessary requirements cannot be met—the continuation of dialogue, the settlement of international questions in the spirit of equality, constructive cooperation, the disarmament process, and the safeguarding of peace.

A truism? Unfortunately, not for everyone. At the weekend [21-22 October] a spectacle took place in the FRG, in which dangerous intentions of destabilizing the European situation were staged. In Bonn's Beethovenhalle 21 committees of revanchists, which are united in the "Expellees' Association," gathered and called for a change in the status quo. Said Expellees' Association President Czaja: "The areas belonging to the German Reich within the borders of 1937" must not be "amputated."

Of course, this is, first and foremost, directed against the GDR. Thus, Czaja also called for "not giving up the 108,000 square kilomters of the GDR, not considering them lost and selling them off(!) without compensation." And he continued: As if the entire set of European treaties and the Helsinki Final Act did not exist, the leader of the revanchists stated that there is no international law document "for placing the East German areas under foreign sovereignty." This is the unhidden claim also to areas of Poland and the USSR.

Characteristically, the main speaker at the conference was—Chancellor Kohl. Did he distance himself from the peace-endangering demand of the revanchists? He not only let it stand there, so to speak, but also made his own supporting contribution. He again referred to the FRG's so-called "duty to care for all Germans," thus playing the old melody of the Hallstein Doctrine, which for its part is both the result and the program of revanchism.

On this occasion, there was also the already overly known catalogue of orders to the GDR, which should remove itself and socialism on German soil through "profound reforms," naturally those which correspond to Bonn's ideas.

It is also remarkable that Kohl, who is allgedly so profoundly worried about the "compatriots in the GDR," said on the same day that he was not interested in contact with Egon Krenz. Thus, no interest in dialogue, in real, equal cooperation, in that which we called stability in Europe at the beginning. What a terrifying extent of old policy; and there is no trace of a new way of thinking....

Kohl Considers New Contacts With Krenz

AU3110093189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 89 p 3

[ADN report: "Helmut Kohl on Potential Meeting With Egon Krenz"]

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—On Tuesday [24 October] at the Federal Press Conference, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl stated that he intends to have direct telephone contact with Egon Krenz very soon. In response to a question by journalists, the chancellor said that he was sure that he would also soon take the opportunity of further deepening the contact through a direct representative of his. "If it seems useful on both sides, I back up our statement that there will be no difficulties from my side in coming to a well- prepared meeting," Kohl said.

Congratulates Krenz

AU3110102189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 89 p 3

[ADN report: "Weizsaecker and Kohl Congratulate"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—In a congratulatory telegram FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker said that he hopes for a further good development of the relations beween the two states in the interest of the people as a result of Egon Krenz's election to State Council chairman. Chancellor Helmut Kohl linked his wishes for good work for the welfare of the people with the hope for, as he said, an expansion of dialogue and cooperation between the two states, which is particularly important at a time of necessary renewal.

Krenz Speaks on Implementing 'All Reforms'

LD2410150789 NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 89, p 1,2

[Address by Egon Krenz, newly elected chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council to the 10th GDR People's Chamber session on 24 October at the East Berlin House of the People's Chamber]

[Text] Esteemed deputies, the proposal made by the faction of my party, and your confidence, have led me into this high office. I thank you for your vote. I assure you, as well as all female and male citizens of our country, that I will devote my strength, energy and sense of duty to this task. I am aware of the great responsibility I have toward our people. Today's election result speaks of the necessary and welcome new self-assurance of our high house. At the same time, however, I want to assure you that I understand my duty in the office and my responsibility toward all citizens of our country, and I will act accordingly at any time.

For many years the chairmanship of the State Council was held by an experienced politician and a statesman of great international reputation—deputy Erich Honecker. We—and may I be allowed to say so in this regard—the citizens of our country are paying tribute to him in this respect. We thank Erich Honecker for his political work and wish him good health and well-being. [applause]

To serve the well-being of the people is the fundamental guideline of our work as the elected deputies of the German Democratic Republic's supreme representative body of the people. It is rooted in the constitutional principle that all political power in our state is being exercised by the working people in the cities and the countryside.

In these eventful days the citizens, to a large extent, are imbued with a genuine atmosphere of departure. The ninth session of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee has ushered in a change in the development of our workers' and peasants' power.

At the beginning of our republic's 5th decade, our sight is widening in favor of responsibility. There are chances to solidly arm socialism for the challenges of the nineties, with consideration and better use of our real potentials, as well as with new vigor. The people's order to us, esteemed deputies, imposes on us today more urgently than ever the obligation to react to the requirements of time with competence, consequence, and courage for the truth, and to find ever better answers to the not-so-simple questions which are pending a solution in our country.

Everything we do will always and above all be measured by its effects on the people. To this end, it is imperative to open up the huge forces that are imbedded in modern technologies. Also in the future the undiminished efforts of all of us will be devoted to this. The current and future requirements and accomplishments of the scientific-technical revolution cannot be answered in another way. They also will require new economic considerations. It is only in this way that the means can be attained for the unshakeable goal and the purpose of our policy, for the well-being of the people, and for the securing of peace and social progress.

The renovation of our society we are aiming for needs the firm socialist groundwork we have jointly created. We all agree on it—we in the democratic alliance. We agree that renovation needs the solicitation and identity in its historical roots without ignoring errors and deforming unilateralities that also accompanied the building of our new system in past decades.

However, a policy for the people of all classes and strata can be pursued only if one considers daily the people's diligence, experience, interests, needs, judgement, indications, and concern, making them the basis of political decisions. The dialogue serves that purpose. It will remain a permanent part of our political culture.

What is now necessary was well put by a man from the "7 October" Machine Tool Combine, Berlin, an active trade union member. He said in a stimulating debate on the current situation in our society: Our joint action for our country needs frankness, circumspection, and constructiveness. These are wise considerations. I would like to add two more: confidence in ourselves and expert opinion in all decisions. I support this demand to our workers as the representatives of our people. I support it as the chairman of the GDR State Council.

We are facing the task of implementing a live, creative socialism, as Lenin called it, as the work of the masses of the people in a more comprehensive and tangible way than heretofore. This entails the question of how we here in the People's Chamber could succeed better in the future to make decision and opinion-shaping processes in society as tangible acts of the sovereignty of the people so that they will be understood everywhere for what they are. (Interjection: Very good!)

This is all the more important because every individual's action for common aims is an act containing the whole scope of individual characteristics and abilities of the people, their different ideas and initiatives, and the riches of most different characters. Manifold opinions create the ground for a well-grounded and frank dialogue. The pros and cons of the debate about the best variants of forming our society create the chance to find the most effective, and thus the best solution for the citizens at the right moment. The basis for this is Article Number 1 of our country's Constitution. I quote: The GDR is a socialist state of workers and farmers, it is the political organization of the working people in the cities and in the country, headed by the working class and its Marxist-Leninist Party.

Esteemed deputies we must and we want to implement all reforms. All we must implement is committed to the task set by the people. [applause]

First, it is necessary in this time of a social new start for everybody to consciously live up to his responsibility, whatever it is. Cooperation by all parties and the democratic alliance of all forces of the people in the National Front receive new significance. Consideration of this includes finding ways, through realistic dialogue, to include all who are committed by the Constitution to national and international commitments and to include their questions and offers of cooperation to make communal and social decisions. [applause]

Everyone is called upon to make a contribution to a trustful and constructive cooperation within and for the benefit of our socialist society. This requires both good knowledge and level-headedness on the part of all our citizens. Whoever desires the benefit of the people with the seriousness that it takes for such a commitment, will invariably think of unifying elements first and look for what there is in common without repressing any divergent points of view in the process.

With my interlocutors from the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, agreement was reached following our meeting last week that for a dialogue it takes respect for the convictions and the assignments on either side. I am prepared to act according to this concurrent view. We should do everything to avoid any worsening or confrontation. [Applause] That would give rise to the danger of questioning the many things that have been set moving.

Demonstrations, however peaceful they may be conceived and designed, in our complicated time always harbor the risk of taking an end that differs from their beginning. That rightfully alarms many citizens in our country. Our society, which has to tackle so many new challenges, is thus exposed to even more tension. Significant though dialogue and debate may be—and I come out in their favor here and at anytime—the bread for our people can only be earned by conscientious joint work that is determined by individual overall responsibility. [applause]

Work and the safeguarding of all its necessary preconditions are the foundation to our success. Nobody has been able to produce evidence, as yet, that a society can be established and led without labor. Our society is relying on the working people, on their jobs, and on a consistent and sensitive leadership at all levels that rules out heartlessness and bureaucracy. It [our society] builds on the irreplaceable force of the more than 9 million trade union members and the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] as their class organization, as well as on the vigor of our youth and its organization, the Free German Youth [FDJ].

With its ninth Central Committee session, the SED has in vast outlines produced a picture of the current shape of our society. In its foreground is the indisputable truth that under the leadership of the working class and its party, and through the diligence of the entire people, much has been established in our German Democratic Republic over the past 4 decades, which unmistakably marks our country's socialist character. It is of lasting value and will enjoy our protection.

At the same time, the assessment points at many complicated problems of development and subjectively caused misdevelopments, the overcoming of which will require outstanding efforts which will not be possible over night. The socialist society is in a great process of learning; nobody should try to stop it. I am also referring to those who believe the way toward truth could be found or even continued through emotions alone. We learn to deal realistically with our success and face our contradictions open-mindedly. We learn to approach each other in a more immediate and challenging way, to conduct an objective domestic policy dialogue, the aim of which can only be to expand and intensify our alliance cooperation, proven in fortunate and less fortunate times.

We are also learning to examine more thoroughly the experiences of our Soviet friends and of the other socialist fraternal countries, and to utilize creatively and under our country's national conditions everything that can stand the test. My forthcoming meeting with the highest Soviet representative, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, will, I am sure, not only reiterate the firm fraternal alliance between our two states, but will also give it new impetus and will serve the unbiased exchange of experiences between our countries for mututal advantage. [applause]

The democratic working together domestically, and the internationalistic working together with the USSR and with the other socialist fraternal countries, the more effective cooperation in CEMA and the strengthening of the political alliance of the Warsaw Pact are guarantees to tackle, despite all this, the tasks of today, and to find solid ways for the future. The new democratic spirit, which is developing on the soil of our social system and has taken hold of our country, will also—I am firmly convinced—reflect itself in this house.

I agree with the presidency of the People's Chamber that the chamber, its committees, and the deputies of all factions will take charge of the entire process of the preparation of laws—up to the control of their implementation—immediately and more intensively. They will make themselves heard in society in a multivoiced and audible manner as our people's supreme organ of power. [applause]

As experiences in the constituencies show, this is what the voters are demanding of us. All of us form part of our people, and we have no other interests but the people. Our privilege, esteemed deputies, reads: hard and reliable work that benefits the people. It is only in this way that confidence can be won and maintained. In fact, it is a truth proved by life: We need socialist democracy just like air to breath. [applause]

Please, allow me a few thoughts I have taken up that agree with the president of the People's Chamber. They stem from talks with numerous deputies, from information given by people, and from my own and other factions: Concerning the legislation plan for the forthcoming year, the People's Chamber will have to make extremeley important decisions for the further development of the socialist society. The preparation of these decisions should be started in a new way, meaning that the experiences and the proposals made by the deputies, as well as the results of their discussions with the voters, will come into play more directly in the law, and proposals for reforms can be tackled.

Generally speaking, I deem it necessary that sufficient time be granted to the preparation of laws. Legislation cannot exhaust itself in the approval of governmental drafts by the committees of deputies. [applause] What is needed in the plenum of the People's Chamber is a thorough-going and a critical and self-critical discussion, so as to find wise solutions for the citizens of our country. This, and nothing else, should be the yardstick for our work as the people's representatives. This way of democratic decision-finding includes the use of good experiences in the past few years, when we submitted to the people for broad public discussion the Constitution of our state, as well as the drafts of important laws. This democratic tradition should be revived.

The People's Chamber would resume its parliamentary practice to deal with draft laws in two or, if need be, several readings. This will lend a new quality to the work of the factions. It seems worthwhile to consider that the legislation plan in the future should be prepared by the Council of Ministers and decided on by the People's Chamber. This should be done after it has been thoroughly discussed in the committees. The time also appears to have come for the People's Chamber, in its plenary sessions, to receive and discuss reports by the Council of Ministers, as well as by ministers, the general prosecutor, and the president of the Supreme Court on the implementation of laws.

There is full unanimity with the chairman of the Council of Ministers that the government should shape its activities as an organ of the People's Chamber and that it develops even more initiative in this respect. [Applause] The People's Chamber should deal regularly with the results of the implementation of the laws it has passed. This way, the committees would have the opportunity to submit their standpoints, hints, and proposals in this respect to the People's Chamber Plenum, which they have acquired on the basis of their examinations and controls in enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions as well as in the cities and municipalities.

What ought to be considered as well is whether the structure and the tasks set for the committees of the People's Chamber are being adjusted in a better way to the new requirements. It is known that it is in particular the ecological problems that have assumed a high rating. It seems to be advisable that a committee for environmental protection be formed in the People's Chamber as well. [Applause] As is known, this has already been done in the local people's representations. What also ought to be examined is whether merely one People's Chamber Committee should continue to exist in the fields of industry, construction, and traffic. There are also considerations in the People's Chamber Presidium on how to organize a more effective cooperation of the committees. What belongs to the vivid parliamentary work of the People's Chamber is that the mass media inform the citizens in a well-founded and topical manner about the process of the formation of parliamentary will. The public wants to be informed about the activities of the People's Chamber, its committees, and the deputies. This should be taken into account by means of a comprehensive and qualified parliamentary coverage.

What applies to the People's Chamber and the government is also attributable to the work of the local people's representations and their councils. It remains a great responsibility to find solutions for the everyday problems in the cities and communities, which are being borne and implemented jointly by all forces of the democratic block. No one must be allowed to interfere with their rights fixed through the law on the local people's representations.

Together with the considerations of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany a large number of valuable proposals by the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany [DBD], the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD], and the National Democratic Party of Germany [NDPD], as well as by the mass organizations for the further shaping of our society are to be utilized. The interests of the citizens require that good working and living conditions be provided through much more energy, with one's own strength and initiatives in the cities and communities. Self-responsibility of the cities and communities also means that they dispose of material and financial means for this purpose, so as to maintain, for instance, the housing construction funds and to further develop infrastructure as well as domestic and municipal economic services. This also applies to further promoting and developing the performance of the handicraft and trade sectors.

It is also in this direction in which the State Council in the future will observe more effectively its tasks for the support of local people's representations that are stipulated in the Constitution. I deem it urgently necessary that at one of its next meetings, the State Council generally deal with its working program and a new working style. All considerations and proposals to be submitted in this respect will be included in the debate. All experiences from previous elections as well as allusions and applications must be thoroughly worked up for the preparation of the elections to the People's Chamber and to the bezirke [area] days in 1991 and—if need be—to be considered for the electoral legislation. Our society must work consistently to further develop the socialist legal state.

I explicitly emphasize here once more: Everyone is equal before the law and thus should be treated equally. In line with that constitutional principle it is intended to expand legal control of administrative decisions to further areas of state activities. The citizens' legal protection will thus be enhanced. The next item on the legislation agenda is, among other things, coping with a travel law. As you know, questions have come up in our public on the divergent treatment of GDR citizens who have left our country—avoiding existing rules—or who have attempted to do so. The judicial authorities should immediately establish legal regulations in order to consider the principle of the equality of citizens before the law also in this field and rule out any ambiguity. [applause]

I would like to use the platform of this high house to make another appeal to our fellow citizens, who perhaps plan to leave our country. Our homeland, your friends, your colleagues, all of us need you. (Very true!) Every person leaving us is one too many. Our country is experiencing a new beginning. We want to go ahead all together. We are sure that every citizen has a perspective here, which is worth our effort, and that is what we are promoting today. [applause]

Esteemed deputies, the various reactions to police activities against disruptions of public order have been made known. The harshness that occurred in some demonstrations is regretful. Those who have been treated in an unfair or indecent way have every right to claim legal protection and all legal instruments. The state authorities responsible will thoroughly examine all reports and, where there is evidence, impose punishment for culpable activities. To this effect, the State Council should accept an extensive report by the GDR prosecutor general, the contents of which will be disclosed to the public. The respect and protection of personal dignity and freedom are constitutional requirements for the proceedings of all state authorities. [applause] During this very day we will, at a State Council session, accept a report by the chairman of the National Defense Committee and make it available to the public. What must also be pointed at, however, is that in keeping with our legislation, the people's police of our workers and peasants state is assigned to secure the peaceful life and the work of the people. The thoughtfulness with which they have by and large faced this task despite the risks to their health and lives deserves our recognition. In the ranks of our state's protective and security forces, there are many young men in honorary service who are sons of mothers and fathers. All of them, young people on both sides, thus had to master the first-ever and unexpected outbreak of contradictions in our society. We should keep that in mind. Nobody should allow himself to be led by the wish for retaliation, but we should in fact adopt the firm intention of ruling out any reoccurrence of such events by all forms of dialogue. [applause]

The demonstrations may have had their purpose, but our society, and I am referring to all its members, today less than ever before needs a confrontation among its citizens; instead it more than ever needs an objective dialogue on the contrary ideas and opinion. Examples from recent days have gone to prove this, with everybody bearing responsibility. It remains our proclaimed will, and I would like to reaffirm it from this platform: it remains our proclaimed will to solve political problems with political solutions. (applause)

The development of our country takes place amid frank discussion. There are constructive steps directed toward renewal with consideration of significant continuity. This sets the standards for preparations for the 12th SED Congress and the discussions that have begun among the people. Together we must consider carefully where new steps and reforms are necessary to increase the creative forces of our society. We must also consider that existing structures must be filled more vitally and used more efficiently.

Created at the dividing line of the two social systems, the GDR is fully aware of its responsibility for European security. Stability in relations between the two German states is a basic prerequisite for the stability of the European continent. As heretofore, the GDR will persistently and actively act for peace, disarmament, and equal mutually advantageous cooperation with all states. We support further development of relations with the FRG on the basis of the basic treaty, and we are prepared to elevate cooperation in various fields to a higher level, as agreed in the joint communique of September 1987.

As regards West Berlin, we are interested in extending what has been achieved and in continuing it.

Located in the heart of Europe and grown as the socialist German peace state, the GDR supports all principles of the CSCE process, including the inviolability of existing borders. The new political thinking has given decisive impluses to the process of disarmament and detente in the world. The people of the world, the states of the

European Continent, can continue to fully rely on the GDR to be prepared for any kind of constructive cooperation when security and stability of international relations are involved. In this connection we see our duty as doing everything to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil. To create favorable external conditions, that is safeguarding peace for the current and the future generations, remains the supreme principle of our policy. [applause]

For the development of the idea about a common European home, one needs a predictable policy of all responsible political forces. Interference in domestic affairs of other states is incompatible with the right of self-determination of people and nations, peace, and security.

Nobody should draw incorrect conclusions from current political developments in the GDR. The GDR is a sovereign socialist state. Everything that is happening here is subjected to the sovereign decision of our country and its citizens. [applause] NATO concepts and advice wanting to do away with socialism in our country through reforms will have no chance in the future either. [applause]

Esteemed deputies, let me once more assure you in conclusion that I will do everything I can to live up to the social mission given to me. In honest and creative cooperation with you and with all forces prepared to take over responsibility for our socialist fatherland we will succeed—I am firmly convinced by that. I wish us all joint success in acting for our joint democratic work in socialism and for socialism—with all citizens and for all citizens. Thank you. [applause]

Krenz Chairs First State Council Session

AU3110101489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 89 p 2

[Report by ADN journalist Guenter Stechow: "Topical Questions Have To Be Dealt With Frankly"]

[Text] East Berlin—It was 1235 on Tuesday [24 October] when Egon Krenz assumed the chairmanship of a State Council session for the first time. Journalists from press, radio, and television were present in the conference room on the floor where his future office is.

Before the State Council started to deal with the agenda, Egon Krenz expressed thanks for the constructive preparation of the People's Chamber session, which had just been concluded. He mainly referred to the participation of the chairmen of the four other parties and of the president of the National Council. He had discussed his first speech before the supreme people's representative body with them. The draft of the speech sent to them, Egon Krenz stressed, thus turned into a collective work. And this belongs to the new style, to the new way of working of the State Council. Here the chairman made clear that it would be useful if the great experiences of the State Council members were to flow into the future work. On the other hand, the work of the government is to remain government work, like the work of the State Council is the work of the body he is chairing.

On Contents, Methods, and Style of the State Council Sessions

Thus, Egon Krenz called on the members to present their proposals for the next State Council session so as to introduce them into the discussion and to derive corresponding decisions from them. He said that the contents, methods, and style of the State Council session will have to be understood in this way, as he had stressed before the plenum of the supreme people's representative body. The topical questions have to be dealt with frankly, also with contradictions. Nothing would be worse than to get stuck in discussions. Actions cannot be replaced by discussions.

After the end of the session, the State Council chairman approached the journalists to discuss first experiences and results. We immediately started work, Egon Krenz said; we discussed how the statement that was made before the People's Chamber must be filled with life. The State Council received a report by the chairman of the National Defense Committee and the chairman of the Constitution Committee, which concerned the use of police forces on 7 and 8 October 1989.

The Alliance in the Democratic Block Receives a New Rank

Concerning the style of work, which he is striving for as chairman together with the State Council members, Egon Krenz said that it is, above all, necessary to hold consultations with the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front. He will proceed from the premise that the alliance in the Democratic Block will receive a new rank. Decisions, which have to be made in the People's Chamber, in the government, or in other bodies, have to be discussed with the people whom they concern. Because the things which directly concern the citizens are paid utmost attention to. He thinks that the past days have proved that the GDR mass media are dealing with these questions. And if we work hand in hand, this will become a very critical and self-critical relationship. This will bring us forward, the State Council chairman said.

Union Officials Demand Resignation of Tisch

AU3110195989 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Several bezirk presidiums of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] and individual trade unions today reacted with a storm of indignation to the decision of the National Executive Council to postpone by 3 weeks the question of the vote of confidence on Harry Tisch. Statements were received from Berlin, Cottbus, Dresden, and Erfurt, as well as from members of the state organs. They all concurred in demanding the immediate continuation of the 10th meeting of the

National Executive Council. For the policy of change and the incipient strengthening of the GDR, the immediate resignation of Harry Tisch is considered inevitable. The existence of the class organization is in great danger, it was noted.

Tisch To Resign

LD3110195189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—ADN has learned that the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] National Executive is to continue its 10th session, which started Monday, On Thursday [2 November] and not on 17 November. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, has stated that he will be announcing his resignation at the session.

FDGB College Calls for Free Trade Unions

LD0111102889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0231 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The "change to be wrought in the GDR is only possible with free, strong, independent trade unions," states a discussion paper issued by the Free German Trade Union Federation college, printed by TRIBUENE [the trade union newspaper] on Wednesday. "This independence is in the spirit of the constitutional principle that trade unions are independent. No one may restrict or hinder them in their activity."

"The trade unions, which have developed historically, represent the interests of workers, employees, and the intelligentsia, and this remains so under socialism. Hence, we must put an end to the rapid loss of authority of this important mass organization of the workers," the paper says. "It concerns the rescue and preservation of the unified trade unions as real representatives of the interests of the workers and as a fundmental achievement of the antifascist struggle."

Among other things, the paper proposes: "As the political organization of the working people, the trade unions will consistently act in future on the individual and collective interests of their members. They will discover, advocate, and implement them. The task of the trade unions is representing people's interests from below as a cornerstone of socialist democracy."

'Peaceful' Demonstration Held in Various Cities

LD3110210789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2026 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—This evening many citizens demonstrated in several GDR cities to stress their demands.

In the center of Weimar, several thousand demonstrators formed a procession, carrying burning candles and banners. During the peaceful march, which lasted more than an hour, immediate reforms in the economy and the state were demanded. [passage omitted]

Early in the evening some 10,000 inhabitans of Meissen (Dresden Area) expressed their demand for rigor in the renewal of society in the GDR. They processed to the building of the District Council. [passage omitted]

Following peace prayers, which many citizens also followed over the loudspeaker in the church forecourt, some 5,000 demonstrators gathered this evening in Meiningen. During their march through the city center they demanded free elections, both on banners and in their chanting. The peaceful protest procession broke up after about an hour.

Appeal Against Rejection of 'New Forum' Reviewed

LD3110201589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—An appeal against the Ministry of the Interior's negative decision concerning an application to found the "New Forum" is currently under review. This was announced by the press office of the GDR Interior Ministry this evening.

The announcement was made following a question by the chairman of the Christian Democratic Union People's Chamber group, Wolfgang Heyl, stating that it was essential that the earlier decision by the Interior Ministry on this issue is revoked and that the activity of the "New Forum" can be carried out on a legal basis.

Chief TV Commentator Von Schnitzler Resigns

LD3110050289 Hamburg DPA in German 2154 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (DPA)—The new conditions in the GDR claimed a prominent victim in GDR TV. After over 30 years of propaganda, chief commentator Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler has resigned. The program "The Black Channel," in which he examined the West for capitalist mistakes, was broadcast for the last time today. The 1,519th program lasted just 5 minutes.

Von Schnitzler said goodbye and noted that his area is foreign policy, the conflict between socialism and capitalism as exemplified particularly by West German TV. "Some may rejoice if I carry on this television work in another way. Not that I have anything to regret. Dealing with the frequently uncomfortable truth is difficult, but it is satisfying."

He said he will continue as Communist and journalist, as the only alternative to inhuman capitalism, "as a weapon in the class struggle for the promotion and defense of my socialist fatherland," Von Schnitzler said, and disappeared from the screen. [passage omitted]

Officials Promise Probe of Police Actions

AU3010125089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 2

[ND report: "News Conference on Police Actions in Berlin on 7 and 8 October"]

[Text] East Berlin—On Thursday [19 October] a news conference for domestic and foreign journalists took pace in the community center of the Evangelical Church at Fennpfuhl in Berlin-Lichtenberg. Church groups and other groups leveled accusations against the police in connection with the events on 7 and 8 October. Reports—partly anonymous ones—by Berliners, who were arrested by the police on these days, were read. According to these descriptions, there were excesses by People's Police officers both in the streets and in police stations, and in other places. Some citizens who were in the hall also reported on such experiences. The spokesmen of several groups called for the establishment of an investigation committee and for penal and political consequences. In addition, they called for a complete clearing up and publication of the events, for the immediate withdrawal of orders imposing punishments and administrative fines, and for compensation. They repeatedly stated that information to the press should not be used to stir up emotions but to prevent people taking to the streets with stones.

President of the Consistory Manfred Stolpe reported that Bishop Forck has collated material about the events and sent it to the State Council. Furthermore, the previous afternoon the bishop had a talk about this in the Red City Hall with Berlin Mayor Krack and Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. Asked by journalists about this, Manfred Stolpe said that no problem was ignored. Both SED politicians made a clear promise to use all legal methods to clear up the events of 7 and 8 October.

Statement by Public Prosecutor Voss

Klaus Voss, first deputy of the Berlin prosecutor general, who promised at the press conference that all complaints and facts concerning police measures on 7 and 8 October will be examined in an unbiased and thorough way, told television on Monday evening [23 October]:

"As you perhaps know, the public prosecutor's office started thorough investigations regarding this question a few days ago on the basis of information by citizens and other materials, which we received. Today I received further material from the Berlin-Brandenburg Evangelical Church. These are protocols from memory, saying that citizens were dealt with in violation of the law by members of the People's Police. Of course, these materials will be examined as thoroughly as the materials we know or have received about these events.

"As regards the material I was given today, I have to say after a first check, that many of the protocols do not bear a signature. This makes the process of investigation a bit difficult. Nevertheless, I would like to stress that investigations will be started upon any well-founded suspicion of criminal actions. The public will be further informed about the state of affairs."

Police Officers Discuss Demonstration Problems

AU3110124789 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 26 Oct 89 p 3

[Press conference by Lieutenant General Friedhelm Rausch, president of the Berlin People's Police, Colonel Heinz Schlehuber, chief of the Berlin Traffic Police, and Colonel Dieter Dietze for BERLINER ZEITUNG journalist Peter Boettcher and other unnamed journalists in Berlin on 25 October: "Order and Security in Our City Are in the Interest of All"]

[Text] Question: What can you say on the demonstrations on Tuesday evening [24 October] now that a few hours have lapsed?

Lt Gen Rausch: Yesterday the media reported on a few things. I would like to stress again that this was an unauthorized demonstration, the course of which could not be predicted. Our comrades had the order to make sure, without the use of force, that order and security were maintained under these circumstances.

Question: This is certainly more easily said than done if one does not know how things develop. But you were not unprepared?

Lt Gen Rausch: This is correct. On the one hand, there were discussions in Alexanderplatz and in some other places, in which the already published demands of the demonstrators were discussed. These discussiona were peaceful. The main work had to be done by our comrades of the Traffic Police as of 1700 because at that time the streets in the center are very busy. And the majority of these streets were blocked at that time.

Col Heinz Schlehuber: Some remarks on this. Commuter traffic by bus and streetcar had to be stopped in the city center as of 1715; 16 streetcars, in particular those going in the direction of the city districts of Marzahn and Hohenschoenhausen, piled up. Busses around the Charite Hospital could not move. An ambulance transporting a woman who had suffered a heart attack was blocked.

Question: Reports spoke of a hard core of demonstrators who marched through the center until late in the evening. Can you explain this in more detail?

Col Dieter Dietze: The demonstration started to dissolve slowly around 1900. In the end, some hundreds of people—mostly young people—were left and they moved, among other directions, toward the State Council. Passers-by confirmed that many of this group were heavily drunk and wanted to fan the atmosphere. They spat at policemen, and shouts such as "Russian-German Zone pigs," "You should be hanged" were heard. Fortunately, however, there were also prudent citizens among the crowd, who themselves intervened and who reacted accordingly as one shouted: "We are marching to the Brandenburg Gate! We are going to make a racket [Bambule]!"

Around 2300 a smaller group was still partly blocking Karl-Liebknecht Strasse—behind them there were about 80 to 100 cars.

Question: The question is whether we do not have to get used to unauthorized demonstrations and provocations such as the ones you mentioned before.

Lt Gen Rausch: We have to find ways and means to settle opposing views elsewhere than in the streets.

How quickly a situation can escalate is shown by the end of the Tuesday demonstration. I think that it is in the interest of the overwhelming majority of the citizens of our city if actions are taken against such events in line with our laws.

Our actual task is to ensure peace and order in this city—in normal ways, with normal means.

Question: Since we are talking of escalation, we also have to come back to the events on 7 and 8 October. There have already been a number of publications on these events. The People's Police has also made some statements regarding excesses by the police. Is it possible to hear a few more details about this?

Lt Gen Rausch: We made mistakes on these days and we must and already have to draw serious conclusions from this for us. We want to do everything to regain the trust in the People's Police wherever it has been called into question. Until today we have received 150 reports and complaints. The things that could be cleared up immediately, were discussed in personal talks with the affected citizens; we apologized to those citizens who were harmed without being involved. We regret very much that such excesses occurred. My deputies had a number of talks with citizens. However, I ask you to understand that some serious accusations are still being investigated and that the results will be immediately published.

Question: A reader's letter, which we received, spoke of the use of a water cannon.

Col Dieter Dietze: I can assure you that we have not authorized the use of water cannon; violations of our orders will be punished severely.

We would like to use this occasion to also point out very unpleasant experiences by many People's Policemen. One can certainly not speak of peaceful demonstrations when various instruments for beating had to be seized, when hot oil was poured on our comrades or when trash was thrown at them.

Question: At the international conference hosted by church and other circles this week, "first-hand accounts" were issued, which contain the reports of people who were affected during these days. Have you also been give access to these accounts?

Lt Gen Rausch: Yes, all this is included in our investigations. However, as the prosecutor general has already stated, these investigations are made more difficult by the fact that these reports are mostly anonymous. Some cases, which we ourselves found very moving when we read the report, were investigated immediately—without the opportunity of issuing a counterstatement. On the one hand, there were useful reports, on the other there were also horror stories that were spread in an irresponsible way, such as the mistreatment of a pregnant woman or even rape, which we are accused of. These are clear lies.

Question: To come back once again to this international press conference: Asked a pertinent question, the organizers stated that they did not know anything about two alleged casualties. Western television, however, spread their assumption afterwards anyway. What do you say about this?

Lt Gen Rausch: This was completely unfounded, as is the rumor that members of the alert units were arrested for disobedience.

New Political Party Issues Founding Declaration

*LD3010164289 Hamburg DPA in German
1453 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—In the GDR there is soon to be another new party. By 1 May 1990 at the latest the political party "Democratic Awakening—social and ecological" (DA) is to be founded. This was decided late yesterday evening by about (?200) delegates from various GDR bezirke, it was learned today in East Berlin. On 7 October, the anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the "Social Democratic Party in the GDR" (SDP) had already been founded.

Rostock lawyer Wolfgang Schnur was elected chairman in a secret ballot yesterday evening. The DA is trying to achieve close cooperation with all democratic organizations and parties and the ecological groups in the GDR. The delegates' assembly agreed to discuss and develop the program at all levels.

The founding declaration says that the DA operates within the framework of democratic principles laid down in the constitution. A renovated democratic republic needs the separation of state and parties. "The state is based on a democratic constitution and on values that are determined in public debate. It is not based on one party's claim to truth." The DA favors a pluralist system on the basis of alternative contents. Every party that is permitted could, in accordance with the majority relations, assume responsibility for government, the declaration continues. It also demands an end to the state monopoly of information and the media.

On the subject of inner-German and foreign policy it stresses that the DA starts from the premise of two German states. "The special relationship with the FRG, with its roots in the unity of German history and culture, is highly valued by the DA." The future party supports an active interaction of the two German states within the framework of a European peace order.

On the subject of economic organization it says that state ownership should be restricted to major industry, be under public control and be closely linked to the participation of enterprises, or to their self-determination. The plan should continue only to outline a general framework for economic activity. "Market economy principles will be used to promote the individual responsibility of everyone."

Human Rights Groups Meets in Berlin

LD3110162589 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Representatives of the "Peace and Human Rights Initiative" (IFM) gathered for a first countrywide meeting in East Berlin. The representatives from 17 towns in the GDR joined the call by the citizens' movement "Democracy Now" for a referendum about the leading role of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, it became know today. The meeting took place last weekend.

The IFM does not see itself as a mass movement. It demands from every member a "high degree of commitment and active participation," it was stressed. The IFM was founded almost exactly 4 years ago as the first group working independently of the state and church and had decided in March to open up across the GDR.

The initiative works according to the principle of "an informal network, first of all in the Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Magdeburg, and Potsdam regions." Twenty project groups organized according to topics announced their work at the meeting, inter alia on the human rights situation in the GDR and in other countries, on reform of the economy and education, on electoral reform and the drafting of an election program.

One of the initiative's principles is that peace and human rights are inseparable and should not be played off against each other. The IFM renounced any form of violence in its actions and opposed all authoritarians structures and the exclusion of minorities. Without the rule of law and the separation of political powers human rights, cannot be achieved.

The "stipulating primacy of a class, strata, group, or party is diametrically opposed" to the development of democracy. "The separation of party, state, and society is necessary for the GDR." The IFM started from the premise of the inviolability of existing frontiers, with the aim "of overcoming them in the end. Only as this aim comes closer will a further raprochement of the two German states be possible."

Gerlach Favors 'Socialism That Is Fun'

LD3110112489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0425 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—The many proposals and demonstrations in the GDR at present reflect, in the view of Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] Chairman Manfred Gerlach, "basically the alliance in action. For there are elements from all classes and strata, from all age groups and parties involved." In an interview in JUNGE WELT, which the newspaper publishes today, Gerlach goes on to say: "I think all politicians must grasp this now and change their attitudes accordingly. This alliance has always been in existence, but it is more vigorous now than it has been for a long time. The alliance and alliance policy are clearly a fundamental component of what socialism really means. So far we have not been aware of this, in the way it is being manifested now."

Until 11 October he would have gone on to the streets, too. "But not now. Then I would have seen it as sensible to express the demands for a change in the policy of the GDR in this way, too. But not after 11 October, because after the statement by the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee Politburo a change was signalled—or at least there seemed to be a start being made. What is needed now is not street demonstrations, but open and public dialogue in other forms." [passage omitted]

Alliance policy is a historical process, subject to change. "If there is no reaction, then the alliance could stagnate or even collapse. Social and political cooperation should be as broad as possible and should only exclude forces which do not support the Constitution."

The LDPD chairman again spoke in favor of maintaining the SED's leading role and of socialist property, "for historical reasons and on the basis of knowledge of the laws of the development of human society." One could not question the general validity of the leading role of the working class and its party just because at certain times in history it was exercized badly. "But the leading role of the working class does not mean that every one of its steps must be correct for all time. In the last few months we have seen a time here in this country, I will say it quite openly, when the party of the working class did have the leading role but was without speech or leadership. In spite of this the leading role of the working class and its party is an objective necessity. For who else, this is the alternative question, should take over the leadership of society if not the working class?" [passage omitted]

Professor Gerlach went on to say: "The LDPD is, if I can put it this way, in favor of a socialism that is fun. That means that it does not merely proclaim joy in life, but makes it possible. This also applies to the right to travel where one wants to and to freedom of speech, always and everywhere, especially in the schools, in training, and in the universities. We exclude warmongering, fascist thought, and enmity toward socialism. We must make precise distinctions here. But young people also want tolerance. People who think differently clearly belong within socialism, because there are differing interests, experiences, mentalities, worldviews, simply different people. We need socialist democracy in the sense of cooperative democracy." [passage omitted]

Krenz Answers Writers' Letter on Renewal

LD3110180589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In answer to a letter to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee from the Berlin Area association of the GDR Writers' Association, in which it expressed its deep concern at the current situation in the GDR, Egon Krenz sent the following letter to the Berlin writers:

Dear friends and comrades,

You have turned to the SED Central Committee in a situation that is difficult for our country and our party. Feeling a joint responsibility for the further prospering of our socialist fatherland, you have expressed your concern about the loss of confidence by many citizens of our country in our party's policy. Like many members of our party, citizens of all strata and generations, basic organizations of our party and work collectives, you also have promoted—through your indications and demands—a process of debate that led in the end to the statement by our party's Politburo on 12 October 1989 and to the results of the ninth session of our Central Committee.

The change that has been introduced, and which it is necessary to further underpin with concrete deeds, requires—particularly now, but also in the future—the word of our country's authors. The necessary renewal of our society can succeed only if it is supported by the broadest strata of the people. Comprehensive, open discussion serving this aim must become a solid component of our political culture. The words and deeds of writers also will be needed in this, so that together we meet our responsibility to our people for a life full of meaning in peace and in a form of socialism that becomes ever more attractive.

I would like to express the hope that you will give our policy of change your total support.

With socialist greetings,

Egon Krenz,

general secretary.

SED Politburo Discusses Current Issues

LD3110175589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—ADN has been informed that at its session today, the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee [SED CC] discussed the current political situation in the GDR. the meeting centered on the results of numerous talks by members of the party leadership with citizens of all classes and strata, a large number of letters, comments, and proposals from the population to the Central Committee, as well as reports from the party Bezirk [area] and Kreis [district] Executives.

As the experiences of the numerous discussions of the past days show, the foremost task is to shape all the party's forces in the enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions as well as in the districts, towns, and communities on the basis of the policies adopted by the 9th Central Committee session and the 10th People's Chamber session.

The Politburo had before it an analysis of the GDR's economic situation, on the basis of which initial measures for the stabilization of economic processes and longer-term tasks were discussed.

The Politburo dealt with proposals for a program of action for the party, which will be submitted for discussion at the 10th Central Committee session.

Here the Politburo discussed questions on determining the leading role of the party of the working class in a society that is renewing itself on the road to a better socialism; the further development of inner-party democracy and the renewal of the political system and the democratization of public life; the further development of the socialist state based on the rule of law and the role of parliament and of the local representative bodies; tasks of a comprehensive economic reform, including the restructuring of the economic and planning mechanism and the systematic inclusion of scientific and cultural institutions and other experts in the party and government's decision-making process; the development of new forms of integration of the GDR economy with international economic developments; and the guaranteeing of an information and media policy which makes the requirements of the policy of renewal clear to all citizens and which encourages and ensures their active collaboration. The Politburo also discussed the draft of a law on travel abroad by GDR citizens which will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for further discussion.

The Politburo adopted a report by the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry on the session of the Foreign Affairs' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Warsaw on 26 and 27 October. It stressed its approval of the assessment made in the communique on the session and the proposals for further disarmament measures in the Armed Forces and armaments.

During the course of the meeting, a decision by the GDR Government on the deployment of a government commission for the further development of the city of Leipzig, above all in the sphere of comprehensive housing construction, and including maintenance and repairs, was noted with approval.

The Politburo discussed proposals concerning cadre questions which were submitted to the 10th session of the Central Committee.

Knack Commentary Discusses Krenz Election

AU3110103089 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 26 Oct 89 p 3

[Axel Knack commentary: "What None of Us Must Ever Forget"]

[Text] One need not be clairvoyant to know already the day before what the headlines of yesterday's papers on the other side of the Elbe River and at the mouth of the Spree River would look like. "Ten Percent of the People's Chamber Refuse to Vote for Krenz" (DIE WELT), "12,000 Protest Against Krenz's Election" (BERLINER MORGENPOST), "No Votes at Krenz's Election" (DER TAGESSPIEGEL). However, what the editorial teams over there turned into a partial defeat—to put it moderately—of the new first man in our country, is actually a sign of the fact that things that need changing are indeed changed, and an expression of a new sovereignty of our supreme people's representative body.

Egon Krenz was elected State Council chairman by the overwhelming majority of the deputies (in total the People's Chamber has 500 deputies). Yes, 26 deputies voted against the proposal presented by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and another 26 abstained. The reasons for this may vary. But is this result not also proof of the fact that the democratization of our social life is not just a goal that has been put on paper? Do we not have to go far back into the history of our parliament to find a vote which was not unanimous?

All People's Chamber deputies certainly agree on the premises of peace and socialism. Does this, however, mean a consensus in all questions? Is this possible at all? Does the representative of the crafts in the People's Chamber always have the same priorities as the worker there? Is the director of the combines not more interested in his own production than in the concern of the representative of the Free German Youth?

In the future there will certainly be some controversy in the People's Chamber—in its committees, in the work groups, and in the party groups—always with the efforts to find the optimum variety for this or that problem of our development and to achieve as much agreement as possible in the plenum. This will certainly not be possible in every case. For this the interests of the social classes and strata—as they are represented by the deputies—are much too different despite the agreement regarding the sociopolitical goals. However, this process will lead to a better working People's Chamber, a representative body that is working with more technical knowledge.

And for this the new State Council chairman has given encouraging signs in his statement in the People's Chamber. Egon Krenz said that the election result is the expression of the necessary and desirable new self-confidence of Parliament. Those who refused to vote for him will probably have agreed with him when he said that it is the deputies' duty to "react to the demands of the times with competence, consistency, and courage for truth and to find always better answers to the not-easy questions which are waiting to be solved in our country."

Yes, the deputies of all echelons will—and not only over the next weeks and months—have to prove their competence and consistency. And they will need courage for vital decisions which they are facing, which we all are facing. More than ever before they will be judged by what they achieve, they will be judged critically and perhaps distrustfully at first, as everyone is judged who has accepted responsibility in the renewal of the socialist society and for the urgently necessary reforms.

In is speech to the People's Chamber deputies, the new State Council chairman mentioned one old communist truth apart form the many other most urgent questions: "Policy for the people of all classes and strata can be ... made only if one consciously takes into account every day their industriousness and experiences in life, their interests and needs, their judgment, their suggestions, and their concerns and makes them the basis of political decisions." This is something that none of us must ever again forget.

And one more thing: We also have to learn to live with pessimistic assessments.

Arts Academy Wants Investigation of Police

AU3010153089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 4

[ADN report: "Academy of Arts to People's Chamber"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—A plenary assembly of the Academy of Arts of the GDR has sent a message, signed by 59 members of the Academy, to People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; the message was also sent to ADN. Referring to written or oral eyewitness reports about, as it is said, numerous cases of brutal violence exerted on demonstrators and bystanders by security forces in various GDR towns over the past few days, the message calls for the immediate establishment of an independent investigation committee by the People's Chamber.

"It would be intolerable for us," the message says, "if these events were not completely clarified and the persons responsible for the orders as well as those who executed them were not punished." The committee must have access to all materials that serve to clarify the matter and must give recommendations about how the results of the investigations are to be used. It should contiually report to the public about the course of the investigations.

A similar statement was handed by the Berlin Bezirk Executive Committee of the GDR's Writers' Association to the People's Chamber Presidium. This statement, too, calls on the People's Chamber to immediately establish a committee, the report and conclusions of which are to be presented to the People's Chamber as the basis of a pubilc debate on topical problems of the rule of law. The Berlin Graphic Artists' Association has made an analagous statement. In a letter the Bezirk Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association has asked the president of the People's Police and the Berlin public prosecutor general for information on actions of police and security forces against news photographers from Berlin newspapers.

Micke Editorial Comments on Current Dialogue

AU3010150789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 2

[Werner Micke editorial: "Dialogue Is Underway"]

[Text] One thing is probably undisputed on the sixth day after the ninth session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]: Public dialogue on the problems of the further development of our society has started. Frank talks are taking place everywhere in the country. Despite the variety of the questions that have been broached, the dominant thing seems to be the will to come closer to understanding and thus to solving the problems through voicing one's own opinion, listening to the opinions of others, and through explaining justified arguments so that either the problems can be tackled jointly or that one can present proposals to solve them in the right place.

Over the past few days members of the party leadership and ministers have gone to work collectives to hear their opinions, to answer questions, and to receive experiences and stimuli for their own work. Party activists and exemplary workers have sat down and discussed how the change introduced by the ninth SED Central Committee session can be pushed ahead on site. New forms of public discussion are developing in Dresden and other cities.

The director of the Gewandhaus Orchestra opened a very special debate in Leipzig on Sunday [22 October]. And in Berlin the first secretary of the SED bezirk leadership entered a dialogue with demonstrators in the city center. On this occasion it was again shown that one can and must talk to each other and that this can also give rise to thoughts about certain matters. For this there are varied forms and forums, which are better suited for debate than the streets and in which all participants gain more if one explains his position and another one adds his own standpoint.

The debate about big and smaller social problems will develop further. The big debates in full halls, in which a common striving to develop our socialist democracy is expressed, will also continue. Apart from that, other, everyday forms will certainly gain importance, for instance through the establishment of permanent sites of dialogue and through unspectacular discussions in the places where people work about better conditions for greater efficiency of their work, and there where people live about better forms of coexistence. This means that the trade unions and the people's representative bodies will play a much greater and a new role in our country in the future. The character of our socialist democracy will be essentially determined in the future by how they integrate all citizens in enterprises, towns, and villages with their will for renewal, their initiative, and their technical knowledge into the debate and the solution of problems.

Newspaper Welcomes Public Talks in Berlin

LD3010102189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0309 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—"One has to say that the weekend was again a time or also a space for the dialogue conducted by hundreds of thousands of people in a passionate and open, valiant and constructive way," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes today. In a commentary under the heading "To Speak to Each Other and to Change Things for the Better," it says further: "The number of questions that stretched from basic problems of our socialist renewal up to real and effective socialist democracy 'in situ'—this number is so large that it does not allow the questions to be reduced, so to speak, 'to a common denominator..." [quotation marks as received]

In a dialogue everyone has the chance to speak. It is conducted in order to reach a wide consensus. It requires the respect of other people's convictions and tasks. But it excludes attacks on the constitutional principles of the GDR as a socialist state of workers and peasants, as a political organization of the workers in towns and in the country under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. The socialist social order is not up for discussion.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND emphasizes, "It is our party that has tackled the change. Together with all those who are committed to strengthening socialism in our country it is setting everyone the tasks associated with the change. For this it needs its strength from its organizational as well as ideological unity."

As the paper writes in a further commentary on the first Berlin Sunday talks, "Berlin's Chief Mayor Erhard Krack undertook the duty in front of the Red Town Hall to allow all the ideas and demands presented to be examined quickly, competently, and in the spirit of the change to renewal. They should have some influence on the concepts for a better type of socialism in the GDR. In this respect, in front of the Red Town Hall yesterday, sovereignty of the people was directly carried out. The public manifestation of the people's will proved itselt to be just as useful as a legitimate element of our socialist democracy. The Sunday talks should continue. Because winter is coming, those resonsible will have to look around for large halls and rooms. This is the impression of the journalist: Neither the committed citizens nor the chief mayor would like to miss this new form of practiced sovereignty of the people in the future."

DER MORGEN Editor Discusses Media Policy

LD3010174289 Hamburg DPA in German 1613 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The deputy editor-in-chief of the liberal-democratic GDR daily newspaper DER MORGEN, Werner Fahlenkamp, has expressed the view that the surprising change in the GDR's media policy "cannot be reversed by anybody." "We are dealing with a new calendar," Fahlenkamp told the RIAS station today. "Here only openness and confidence can serve to get us out of this valley."

Fahlenkamp said: "We are saying quite openly that in our country media policy had been misconceived and this had caused us journalists, not only those in the Liberal Democratic Party, a lot of trouble. That is no secret. But I am saying just as openly, that my party, especially its chairman, did not for the first time this summer turn against the media policy practiced in our country hitherto."

For years journalists had made newspapers with gritted teeth, but now a far-reaching process of reflection has begun. In the editorial offices of the MORGEN there is a great deal of creativity. "We are not yet at the end of what we want." He added that the journalists on the MORGEN are in this process of development, "that we are bravely carrying on ahead, strongly supported by our party leadership and our party chairman." The chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, which has 13,000 members, is Manfred Gerlach.

The interview was given to DPA in the edited version.

Daily Calls for Change to Border Crossing Law

LD2810091989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0242 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—"The amnesty announced yesterday is significant for everyone in our republic beyond the circle of people immediately affected," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes today in a commentary. "This is a matter of putting into effect a fundamental basic principle of our socialist state based on the rule of law: Equality of all citizens before the law. And the resolution on the amnesty is important proof of the fact that in our country this principle, as announced by Egon Krenz after his election as head of state, is committedly and exactly put into practice.

The amnesty solved the contradiction that GDR citizens were pursued under the criminal law for actual or attempted illegal crossing of the border while others freely emigrated illegally through third countries, the paper underlines. It does not change anything in the valid legal regulations which determine the sentences of those people affected by the amnesty.

"With the amnesty and the travel law being worked out by the government, future changes to paragraph 213 of the criminal code which deals with what constitutes illegal border crossing, will become necesssary. All this also corresponds to the concerns of the members of the Council of the Chairmen of Lawyers' Colleges, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes.

Ambassador Urges More Progress in Vienna Talks

AU3010131289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 1

[ND report: "GDR for Quick Progress at Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] East Berlin—During the recently concluded third round of the Vienna negotiations on conventional armed forces, positions approached each other in important conceptional questions, Ambassador Klaus-Dieter Ernst, head of the GDR delegation, stated at an international news conference in Berlin. Detailed proposals by the Warsaw Pact and NATO are on the table concerning all important parts, proposals which are very close in essential issues.

Measured by the intention expressed by the leading politicians of both alliances to come to a first agreement in 1990, what has been achieved so far is not enough. The qualitative change to a new phase of the conference, the work on the text of the agreement, has "not been made or was made only to a moderate extent."

Ambassador Ernst suggested accelerating the course of the negotiations through political impulses such as a foreign ministers' meeting in spring 1990. The GDR is very interested in quick progress since in central Europe there is a very dense network of armed forces and armaments.

The GDR representative said that the most important result of the parallel negotiations of the 35 CSCE states on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe is the seminar on military doctrines scheduled for January 1990. It offers the opportunity to discuss essential military political questions and questions of structure, deployment, armament, and training at a high military level. In the GDR's view this will not only promote the negotiations on conventional armed forces but will generally initiate a process which will lead to developing new, joint concepts on security policy.

Asked by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND about the connection made by the West between conventional disarmament and the reduction of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, Ambassador Ernst said that such a construction is not conducive to solving this important issue. There should be negotiations on short-range nuclear weapons as quickly as possible, and he proceeds from the premise that such talks will be started if progress is made in conventional disarmament in 1990.

Concerning the results of an agreement in Vienna for the GDR, Ambassador Ernst said, among other things, that the envisaged considerable reduction of troop strength of the Warsaw Pact by about 40 percent will have a corresponding effect on the GDR's armed forces.

Representative Advocates Chemical Weapons Ban

AU3110104789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 5

[ADN report: "GDR for Quick Ban on Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] New York (ADN)—The GDR has come out, without if's and but's, in favor of a global, comprehensive, and effectively verifiable ban on chemical weapons at the earliest possible time. This was stressed by GDR spokesman Peter Dietze in the debate of the first main committee of the UN General Assembly in New York. The GDR has no chemical weapons and on its territory there are no such weapons deployed, which are owned by other states. The GDR does not develop chemical weapons, nor does it have facilites for their production. It is continuing its efforts to come to an agreement on chemical weapons-free zones in central Europe. Ambassador Dietze stressed that one must not deviate from any elements of the draft of the chemical weapons convention, which have already been agreed on.

Szuros Greets GDR's Krenz on Appointment

LD3010144789 Budapest MTI in English
1545 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)—Matyas Szuros, acting president of the Republic of Hungary, sent a telegram congratulating Egon Krenz on the occasion of his appointment to the post of president of the Council of State of the GDR.

Defense Minister Karpati on Warsaw Pact

PM3010160089 Paris LE FIGARO
in French 26 Oct 89 p 4

[Interview with Hungarian Defense Minister Ferenc Karpati by Laure Mandeville—date and place not given]

[Text] LE FIGARO: The Hungarian Fourth Republic has just been proclaimed. Will this proclamation have a decisive effect on your country's defense policy?

Ferenc Karpati: Our foreign policy will not change. We are open to the world. It is in our interest to establish good relations with all those who regard us as equal partners. We will continue. For the time being we are members of the Warsaw Pact. There are good prospects for detente in the military sphere.... This is the case particularly in Vienna where we will propose several practical measures to reduce our defense capability.

LE FIGARO: Are you talking about your proposal for the demilitarization of the border between Hungary and Austria?

Ferenc Karpati: Yes, this border will be demilitarized on both sides along a total of 100 km. There will no longer be offensive equipment.... This is vital for strengthening confidence. You see that the direction in which we are moving is very clear.

LE FIGARO: Matyas Szuros, who is currently president of the Republic, gave an interview to THE WASHINGTON POST in which he envisaged Hungary's ultimate neutrality. What do you think of that?

Ferenc Karpati: Mr Szuros has explained his views on this point. His remarks were truncated. I can assure you that the government's official position is to remain in the Warsaw Pact.

LE FIGARO: Is Hungary not tempted by Austrian-style neutrality?

Ferenc Karpati: NATO ought not to have been set up. The Warsaw Pact would then not have been formed.... Austria's position was historically different from Hungary's position. I am not dealing with wishes, but with reality. I know where Hungary stands. I take that as my basis....

LE FIGARO: Who is now Hungary's enemy?

Ferenc Karpati: Enemies? I hope we do not have any. We do not regard anybody as an enemy. But there are threats. If we consider the figures published by the two alliances, we see that there is a huge military potential on both sides. That is a fact. Our work is to reduce that threat.

LE FIGARO: What about Romania?

Ferenc Karpati: I was expecting that question! From a political viewpoint, we have many problems, and many disputes. And there is very little hope of our relations improving. We are therefore very worried.

LE FIGARO: If the idea of a confrontation has not been ruled out, does that mean that the armed forces have prepared for the eventuality of such a conflict?

Ferenc Karpati: I cannot rule out the idea of a confrontation. In theory, anything is possible. That is why we must be very careful what words we use. And we must also start from reality. Reality shows that there is no direct danger. But, as head of our armed forces, I take care to ensure that they are fully prepared.

LE FIGARO: The Soviet Union has withdrawn one fourth of its troops from Hungarian territory. Are you in favor of continuing this withdrawal? When?

Ferenc Karpati: I am in favor of continuing this withdrawal. That was confirmed at the highest level during bilateral talks between the two countries. But the solution to this question does not depend on Soviet-Hungarian relations. It is in Vienna that agreement must be reached between the two alliances on a balance of forces.... Of course, Hungary's geopolitical situation would make it possible to speed up the rate of withdrawal. There are fewer Soviet troops deployed here than in the GDR or Czechoslovakia. They will leave more quickly.

Talking About the Future

LE FIGARO: The Hungarian leadership has condemned the Soviet intervention in Hungary in 1956 and the Hungarian troops' participation in the repression of the Prague Spring. What is your reaction to that?

Ferenc Karpati: At that time the situation was different. We did not have Gorbachev or perestroyka... I would prefer to talk about the future. Such a situation must never occur again....

LE FIGARO: You were head of the armed forces' political leadership. Do you think that this organization can be maintained?

Ferenc Karpati: There are many changes in our society. If somebody says "A", we must also say "B." If a pluralist system is introduced, we must carry it through, in the armed forces too....

LE FIGARO: But what will happen to the political officers?

Ferenc Karpati: The armed forces' political organizations will be turned into cultural and civic organizations.

We will thus be different from the Warsaw Pact forces. But this is not the first time this has happened.

LE FIGARO: What do you think of the decision to dissolve the workers' militia?

Ferenc Karpati: It is not an easy question. The opposition had called for the dissolution of this militia for reasons which we do not need to repeat. We now need a strong army, which we have. We need a good police—it will be improved. And if we no longer need the militia, we do not need anything else.

LE FIGARO: A book by Colonel Imre Bokor ("Little Chiefs in Uniform") has just been published in Hungary. This book reveals a huge financial scandal in the highest echelons of the armed forces. What do you think of this book?

Ferenc Karpati: This book deals with many things. Some subjects are essential, others are anecdotal. It has caused a scandal in the country. I am not pleased. That is why I asked the government chief to deal with this matter. An investigation is being carried out.

LE FIGARO: To what specific essential things are you referring?

Ferenc Karpati: I will not give any details, because the conclusions have not yet been drawn. Istvan Olah, the previous defense minister, comes under accusation in this book. He was a man with whom I was well acquainted, he was honest and frank. Attacking somebody who can no longer defend himself is rather unethical....

LE FIGARO: Why was Col Bokor expelled from the army before the inquiry was completed?

Ferenc Karpati: The word "expelled" is a very bad expression. He was 59 years old. In our country officers retire at 55 years of age by law.

LE FIGARO: The Hungarian army has old traditions: Is it now popular?

Ferenc Karpati: It is not the Polish army. Their histories are very different. Our society is divided in its assessment of our army, especially with regard to its role in 1956. In Poland, the army comes just after the church on the scale of popularity for the big institutions. But, you know, my Polish counterpart also has many problems. He lacks money, and so do I.

Austrian Vice Chancellor Pays Visit, Talks

AU3010125589 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 30 Oct 89 p 5

["vecs, vppd" report: "Riegler in Hungary: Criticism of Ceausescu"]

[Text] "Who, like Nicolae Ceausescu, destroys villages, wants to destroy the village community and wants to deprive the people of their identity," Josef Riegler, chairman of the Austrian People's Party, stated at his opening lecture at a session of the European Work Group for Rural Development and Village Renovation in Keszthely, Hungary. Without securing wide area agriculture with a peasant structure, there is no future. Therefore, village renovation has a decisive political aspect and is the expression of an ideology which recognizes the freedoms of the people.

Riegler's lecture is the beginning of his official visit to Hungary. He will meet with Interim President Matyas Szuros, Premier Miklos Nemeth, his deputy Peter Medgyessy, and Foreign Minister Gyula Horn. Talks with Hungarian Socialist Party President Reszo Nyers and opposition politicians are also scheduled.

Riegler Meets Leaders

LD3010210289 Budapest MTI in English 1829 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI) —Heading a delegation of economic and trade experts, Josef Riegler, vice chancellor of the Republic of Austria, paid a short working visit to Budapest on Monday.

Herr Riegler met representatives of the opposition parties, and then went sighteeeing in Budapest. He went on to attend the session of Parliament, and this was followed by talks with Peter Medgyessy, deputy prime minister. He was also received by Matyas Szuros, acting president of the Republic, and prime Minister Miklos Nemeth. He met Foreign Minister Gyula Horn as well.

MTI understands that at the meeting between Herr Riegler and Mr Medgyessy, the Austrian vice chancellor expressed his satisfaction at the rapidly developing Hungarian-Austrian economic relations. Herr Riegler said in connection with the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project that Austria expected, 'we will have to say goodbye to it.' At the same time, the vice chancellor feels prospects look good for the joint organization of the Budapest-Vienna world expo.

Mr Medgyessy proposed that Hungary and Austria should sign a free trade agreement, and that experts' negotiations should be launched in preparation. Herr Riegler accepted the proposal about making arrangements for an EFTA [European Free Trade Association] type Hungarian-Austrian agreement to be passed.

Mr Medgyessy also recommended that Austria should sign a labour agreement with Hungary like the one the FRG has signed, to ease conditions for Hungarians seeking employment there. He also suggested closer cooperation between Hungary and Austria in the aluminium industry, and recommended the two airlines cooperate, even in the form of a joint venture. Reminding his partner of the success of the hotel project financed by Austrian loans, the deputy prime minister called for similar new projects.

Herr Riegler promised that the Hungarian proposals would be examined, and added that Austria would readily assist Hungary's approach to EFTA.

Szuros Receives Belgian Socialist Party Chief

LD3010174189 Budapest MTI in English 1547 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI)—Matyas Szuros, provisional president of the Republic, met Guy Spitaels, president of the Belgian Socialist Party, and his entourage, in the parliament building Monday.

On the request of the Belgian politicians, Mr Szuros gave information on the current socio-political changes and democratization processes in Hungary.

Joint Local Israeli Society Formed in Vac

LD2910010789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] A local Hungarian-Israeli Society was formed in Vac. One of its most important objectives is to strengthen the two people's friendship, to organize study tours and summer holidays. At the founding session, the demand was voiced that the Vac Synagogue be renovated.

Grosz Names 15 Nov as Retirement Date

LD3110213189 Budapest MTI in English 1924 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)—'The HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Congress should not be convened too hastily, the important thing is not whether it will take place this year, but whether the manifestos the congress will have to approve are thorough and well thought out,' Karoly Grosz, former general secretary of the HSWP, told MTI.

He said he was not willing to do anything which would make the job of the HSP [Hungarian Socialist Party] more difficult, and would like to see the HSP gain in strength. It was a different matter, though, that he personally was making efforts to reinforce the HSWP. He said that he would be retiring on November 15th, but should he be requested to do so, he would readily take up a function in the HSWP now being reorganized.

Asked about the former HSWP breaking into several parts, Mr Grosz pointed out that grassroots organizations will combine into a unity sooner or later. He added that he hoped the reorganized HSWP would be able to cooperate with the HSP in several fields.

Mr Grosz feels that what took place at the congress in early October was in fact a split within the party. He had recommended four months before the congress that Imre Pozsgay prepare two manifestos providing a clear-cut picture of the differing views. It was these manifestos which should have been presented to the membership to decide which they wished to support.

Mr Grosz concluded by saying the good international connections he had established in the past were still very much alive. In the course of the past three weeks, he had met more West European politicians and economic experts in his own home than when he was actually in office.

He added that he had not held talks with Eastern politicians. He did pay private visits to Vienna and Kosice the other day, but he did not meet any Czechoslovak politicians. (The Tuesday issue of the daily "MAGYAR NEMZET" carried the story that Mr Grosz had been on a hunting weekend with Milos Jakes).

Mr Grosz is now preparing for a private visit to Australia, Israel and Canada in the near future.

Government Not Influenced by Grosz, Jakes Talks

LD3110113589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Karoly Grosz went on a hunting trip at the weekend with Czechoslovak party General Secretary Milos Jakes, it was confirmed by a member of the Hungarian Government in answer to a question from MAGYAR NEMZET. A member of the newspaper's staff asked premier Miklos Nemeth about this. He said that although he did not know about the hunting trip of Grosz and Jakes, they could have talked about anything as private persons. As he said, no matter what they discussed, that does not influence the standpoint of the Hungarian Government. Karoly Grosz, as a matter of fact, is not a member of the Council of Ministers and he is no longer party general secretary.

MTI Reports CSSR Note on Nagymaros Dam

LD3110145189 Budapest MTI in English 0943 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Prague, October 31 (MTI)—On Monday the Czechoslovak Government forwarded to Hungary's Prague ambassador a diplomatic note including the proposals which Czechoslovak Federal Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec presented to Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, concerning the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric dam project during their Bratislava meeting of October 26.

According to the note, Czechoslovakia considers modification of the 1977 inter-governmental contract unjustified. It says that should Hungary fail to resume work at Nagymaros, Prague will demand compensation. Furthermore, if Hungary decides not to rechannel the Danube at Dunakiliti, Czechoslovakia will carry out the operation in its own territory as a "temporary alternative solution."

The diplomatic note was presented by Deputy Foreign Minister Evzen Vacek to Hungarian Ambassador Miklos

Barity on Monday. The note states that the Czechoslovak Government has met halfway the Hungarian proposal that the two governments should conclude an agreement on the technical, [words indistinct].

Further Reportage on National Assembly Session

HSP Appeal Circulated

LD3110124489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Important decisions remain for Parliament's work today—deciding on Gabcikovo-Nagymaros and, because of confusion in its interpretation, deciding on the referendum has been postponed until today. Our National Assembly correspondents summarize the important events so far. Andras Kerekes and Andras Domany report:

Up to now the National Assembly has not been discussing these exciting issues because coordinating work by the committee has been protracted. Interpellations began at 0900 [0800 GMT], and to be sure, the esteemed House wants to complete these. [passage omitted]

In the meantime, this morning the appeal of the Hungarian Socialist Party's [HSP] parliamentary group was circulated. It asks Parliament to reject the manifestations endangering the peaceful transition, such as those which occurred on 23 October in some places. The HSP deputies disassociate themselves from those who, I quote, "Proclaim freedom but who would exile others from public life; who demand pluralism but who are impatient with people who have other views; who irresponsibly agitate and arouse passions and fear."

The interpellation by Ferenc Kiraly, deputy from County Szolnok, in connection with the recently published book by Colonel Imre Bokor, entitled "Little Kings in Uniform," aroused great interest. The deputy recalled that the book draws a sharp line between the moral decay experienced in the army, and the officers who do honest, self-sacrificing work. Yet many of the negative heroes of the book are currently in leading positions, or they are enjoying hoarded benefits in retirement—first and foremost, Lajos Czinege, who was defense minister for nearly a quarter century, and who retired as deputy premier. At the same time, after the book was published Col Bokor was retired effective 1 November. The deputy asked that a parliamentary committee be formed which would examine how the material situation of those who have recently retired has taken shape. He also asked Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, to reply directly to two questions: Does he not see a contradiction between the sympathetic conduct displayed in Parliament and the rigid reprisal which has been applied? Moreover, what organizational conclusions does he wish to draw from the case?

Ferenc Karpati recalled that after the storms which the book had elicited, he asked the premier to conduct an objective investigation. The work has begun. He does not have doubts about the author's good intentions, but certain passages in the book amount to a violation of military subordination, and this could bring along with it prosecution proceedings. The minister of defense considers his rapid retirement to be lawful, sufficiently circumspect, and a measure which weighed up all considerations, so it was not a reprisal. But the committee will have the means to judge this, too. Of course, all this is scarcely a reply to the deputy's questions. However, Ferenc Karpati promised that he would respond to it in written form within 30 days. [passage omitted]

Nemeth on Nagymaros Dam

LD3110184489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 31 Oct 89

[From the proceedings of the National Assembly session held in Budapest; introductory remarks by Deputy National Assembly Speaker Lajos Horvath; followed by address by Premier Miklos Nemeth—live]

[Excerpts] [Horvath] Esteemed National Assembly, we shall continue our work and go on to our next agenda part, the discussion of a report on the results of exploratory investigations completed since the suspension of work at Nagymaros. [passage omitted] Now I hand the floor over to Deputy Premier Miklos Nemeth [laughter]. Excuse me, I hand it over to the premier.

[Nemeth] Esteemed House. The written briefing gives a picture of the work done since the government decision of May 1989, of the developments since then, and it also presents the government stand in the matters listed in the briefing's title. For this reason, I do not wish to speak in detail about this.

The written report lacks only an outline of the most recent premiers' talks. You are familiar with the final results of these, but we most recently promised Premier Adamec that we would familiarize the Hungarian Parliament, in a correct manner, with the Czechoslovak standpoint. This will be done, and information on yesterday's exchange of notes will be given by government commissioner Laszlo Udvari.

In summary, I would like to say that when shaping its standpoint, the Hungarian Government took as its point of departure—and this is supported by the investigations which have been completed—that by putting the water barrage system into operation, according to the original plans, the territories of both countries would end up in an ecological state of emergency. The state of emergency would be created first and foremost by the endangering of the supply of drinking water, by the deterioration of the quality of the Danube's water, by the increase of pollution, and by the uncertainty of the functioning of the Old Danube and tributary systems. In order to prevent an ecological state of emergency, the government considers it necessary to eliminate operation at peak capacity, and to minimize the risks latent in operation at basic capacity, and it has proposed an initiative in accordance with this to the Czechoslovak side.

As a consequence, in order to minimize the risks latent in operation in basic mode, the government considers it necessary to conclude an intergovernment agreement to work out a complex system of water-quality-protection, technological-operational, ecological guarantees for the Dunakilit-Hrusov reservoir, for the Dunakilit daming works, for the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power station, for the industrial waste-disposal channel, and for the stretch of the Danube extending to Nagymaros. According to the Hungarian Government's stand, it would be possible to prevent an ecological state of emergency by eliminating the possibilities for operation in peak mode, by permanently abandoning the building of the Nagymaros water barrage, and by operating the Gabcikovo Hydroelectric power station in basic mode.

Taking the above as its point of departure, the government proposes that the agreement signed between the two countries on 16 September 1977, about the completion and operation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water barrage system, be modified. The government also proposes to the Czechoslovak side that we invalidate the section of the memorandum signed in February 1989, which pertains to Nagymaros.

The investigations conducted recently and the reassessment of the results of previous investigations, have constituted much work. For this, I should like to thank the parliamentary committees, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Council of Ministers' advisory body, the various environmental protection movements' experts, the social committees, and all participants. There are differing assessments of the ecological risks, in scientific life. I am certain that it will not be possible to close these debates in the near future. For this reason, even after an agreement on the ecological guarantees is concluded, we believe that it is necessary for there to be an investigation lasting several years, one which is very thorough and scientific, about what the ecological consequences are of operating the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power station at basic mode, and about what we must jointly do in order to minimize the dangers and risks.

The problematics of the water barrage system are of a complex nature. For this reason, the government has adopted a multifaceted approach to this set of problems, but there is a basic viewpoint to this government stand, and it is a responsibility felt for the environment, protection of the flora and fauna, including the conditions of human life. In this, we cannot accept the risk of catastrophe—even that which might have a minimal probability of occurring.

Many people say that the anxieties, the risks, the fears, are not sufficiently proved, and that what exists here is, rather, a political state of emergency, and not an ecological one. That is thinking in reverse; what happens here is not like what happens at a criminal court, that the suspect is innocent until his guilt is proven.

Here, it is necessary for those who allege that there is no need to be afraid of anything to prove innocence, that there is absolute lack of danger, to refute indisputably the anxieties and fears. And they have been unable to prove this. If neither side has been able to support what it feels is right at an acceptable level and to an acceptable extent, this, for the decision maker, is irrefutable proof that he is deciding correctly when he takes a stand in favor of the variant which is aimed at averting the uncertainty entailing unforeseeable consequences.

And the lack of danger must be proved, not only through logic, but it also must be supported by guarantees. We see there to be a basic guarantee if there never will be a means for the Gabcikovo power station to operate at peak capacity. That is why we say that the Nagymaros part of the complex must not be built. Thus, ecology, environmental protection have priority, but on this basis we do not deny, but rather, confirm: Yes, it is also a political issue, but only in this sense and in this connection.

Can there be a political issue which is more important than the protection of the human environment, then a responsibility felt and shown for the living conditions of the next generation?

Esteemed National Assembly. The government accepts the responsibility which falls on it; it does not wish to shove this into Parliament. For this reason, I ask for three things from the Esteemed House, in harmony with the National Assembly's resolution of 13 June this year. The first is that it should take cognizance of the report. The second is that it should authorize the government, so that the Hungarian Government should be able to initiate, to the Czechoslovak contracting-side, that the 1977 agreement be modified. By giving this authorization, the National Assembly would enable the government to take the responsible steps which necessarily arise from the situation. The third is that the National Assembly should agree with, and obligate the government to work out, a new, complex regional development concept and settlement plan, along a stretch of the Danube extending from the country border to Nagymaros, in order to lay the foundations for a balanced development of the Danube and the region, with the participation of local and regional councils.

This, on the one hand, means that the planned and ongoing infrastructural development projects which are not directly related to the Nagymaros works should be fully completed without increasing the proportion of the population's burdens.

This, on the other hand, also means that the government should immediately take measures for flood-protection for the region of Dunakiliti, that is, it should do its utmost to avert the ecological and flood dangers which threaten the Szigetkoez and its population.

On the basis of what has been said, and also the government commissioner's supplementary information, I ask the Esteemed National Assembly to debate and accept the Council of Ministers' distributed draft resolution. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Election, Referendum Dates Set

LD3110180889 Budapest MTI in English 1653 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)—After a heated debate, the Hungarian National Assembly decided on calls for referenda and the election of the president of the Republic. Parliament ruled that, on November 26, 1989, a referendum would be held on the four issues initiated by the Alliance of Free Democrats. The referendum on the coat of arms of the Republic of Hungary initiated by the government will be held on January 7, 1990, simultaneously with the first round of the election of the president of the Republic. If required, the second round of the presidential election will take place on January 14.

Session Ends

LD3110213389 Budapest MTI in English 2049 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)—In the debate on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage, the contribution by Miklos Nemeth was followed by one from Laszlo Udvari, secretary of state for transport, telecommunications and construction and the government commissioner for the project.

In his contribution, Mr Udvari said that the completion of the barrage would definitely pose an environmental hazard. Tests required for a prognosis are not complete, and so the size of the potential damage can only be estimated. The drinking water supply is in especially great danger.

He pointed out that both scrapping the Nagymaros dam and going ahead with construction according to the original plans would entail deficits. In the latter case, the country would "gain" about 5,000 million forints in the course of the next three years. In the period between 1994 and 1997, though, new expenses would have to be met on account of a power plant project necessary for supplementing the electrical energy supply.

He said the suspension of the construction and the modification of the contracts in terms of ecological considerations would be in the interest of both sides, as this would decrease the hazards. Consequently, the measures taken by the Hungarian side to not count as a breach of contract or run contrary to international regulations. Thus, they cannot serve as grounds for Czechoslovakia's demands for compensation.

Mr Udvari said the government had taken an 'almost' unanimous position on the subject: The only person to vote against the review of the interstate contract was Laszlo Marothy, minister of environmental protection and water management.

In connection with Mr Marothy's position, Attila Zsigmondi, a Budapest MP, expressed the deep shock of the MPS who are against the continuation of the dam project. 'Ministry versus government?', he enquired, and said the necessary conclusions should be drawn, including the personnel side of things, that is, the resignation of the minister.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday night, the Hungarian National Assembly approved—by 186 votes for, seven against, and 74 abstentions—the report submitted by the Council of Minsiters on the results of tests exploring the legal, economic, ecological and technical consequences carried out at home and abroad during the suspension of the construction of the Nagymaros dam.

The National Assembly authorized the Council of Ministers to take the initiative to modify the 1977 interstate contract. (The contract refers to the completion and operation of the Nagymaros barrage.)

The National Assembly accepted the government's intention to work out a complex regional development plan covering the Danube stretch between the Hungarian border and Nagymaros.

With this, the October session of Parliament drew to an end.

Nyers Outlines HSP-HSWP Relationship

LD3110214389 Budapest MTI in English 2058 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)—HSP [Hungarian Socialist Party] President Rezso Nyers delivered an address at the Tuesday session of the Sopron organization of the Hungarian Socialist Party.

He stressed that the Hungarian Socialist Party was a party that had learned the lessons of history. Speaking about the congress, he said that the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] had to call it a day so that the socialist movement could live on in Hungary.

On the HSP's relationship with the former HSWP, he says that the new party wil not be discarding everything, yet it has a critical approach to the HSWP. The HSWP could not carry through with the reforms it initiated and could not set itself to consistently establish market relations, and it implemented a mistaken foreign economy policy, which intensified one-sided CEMA orientation. It is the top leadership of the HSWP where criticism should go for all this and not the 800,000 HSWP members, Mr Nyers said.

He also pointed out that the HSP should stand up to the views which forecast the future of the country to be contrary to the past 30-40 years. They think that the single Eastern orientation we have had so far will be replaced by a single Western orientation. We cannot allow any anti-Soviet views to prevail. It is only through a common effort with all our neighbours that we can work on the future of eastern-central Europe, Rezso Nyers concluded.

MSZMP Faction Holds Aktiv Session in Budapest

*LD2810145189 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Oct 89*

[Text] According to earlier reports, the various groups considering themselves as the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] were preparing to hold an aktiv session in the Angyalfeld party building this morning. Our reporters Zoltan Sipos and Istvan Szello had some difficulties in reporting this event.

[Reporter] We look in vain for the participants of the newly forming MSZMP's aktiv session at the Hungarian Socialist Party's [HSP] headquarters in the 13th district, where this was advertised. It transpired that the HSP had not given permission for them to hold the meeting at this place. So, the large gathering, at which the average age is 50-60, is holding its session at the Lang cultural house.

Our first impression on entering the hall was that we were on a film set, at least with regard to the decorations.

Frigyes Puja was first to speak from the podium. He emphasized that the country is going to rack and ruin. Describing the country as a land of three million beggars is no longer just scaremongering. The present government policy is unsuitable for leading the country out of the difficulties. His statement that the MSZMP has not ceased, that it is preparing for its 14th congress, and until then it considers Karoly Grosz as its general secretary, was greeted with an ovation. The breaking up of the benefits of the past decades has begun, said the former foreign minister. As an example he cited the dissolution of the agricultural cooperatives, with the help of the HSP. I quote his words: The old system of the rich peasants is returning, the kulaks and then the great landowners will appear too. The slogan thus is: We will not give back the land.

He also said: We trust in the political maturity of our party. We will remain a party of communist nature.

After this, he spoke about foreign policy. We must put an end to the creeping and crawling before the wicked capitalists; we should not interfere in the internal matters of the fraternal socialist countries, as the current leaders of the country are doing, he said.

Speaking about the press, he said: the radio, television, and the papers cannot give an objective picture of the MSZMP. They distort what we have to say. We would like to greet once again the old press which worked well together with us.

After this, Robert Ribanszki rose to speak. Among the most important questions, he took a stand in connection with the dissolution of the Workers' Militia. It was a betrayal and a crime to offend, and send away the workers' guards who are party members or are outside the party. Comrades, he continued, we cannot wait for the young people. We older ones must act at once to leave a clear and peaceful situation for our descendants.

After this, Robert Ribanszki cast doubt on the legitimacy of the present government, and proposed that the MSZMP, which at present has 120,000 members, should form a parliamentary faction.

120,000 Wish To Remain Members

*LD2910172189 Prague CTK in English
1530 GMT 29 Oct 89*

[Text] Budapest Oct 29 (CTK correspondent)—A total of 120,000 people have said they wished to remain members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party according to latest reports, it was announced at a national meeting of Socialist Workers Party activists held here Saturday.

The participants confirmed that the HSWP, as a party identifying itself with communist ideas, has not ceased to exist. They said the party must hold its own 14th congress. Karoly Grosz said he respected the fact that the party continues considering him its general secretary but stressed that accord of opinion must be reached on this question.

The participants criticized the National Assembly for not respecting the fact that the present government was not authorized to its activities by the HSWP. They also asked communist deputies to set up a parliamentary group to press for the clarification of these questions.

Grosz Interviewed on Status of MSZMP

*LD3110201189 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Oct 89*

[Interview with Karoly Grosz by Andras Domany in Hungarian Parliament Building on 31 October—recorded]

[Text] [Domany] On the basis of a newspaper report, we said several times this morning that last weekend Karoly Grosz went hunting in Czechoslovakia, and that he spent time together with Party General Secretary Milos Jakes. Is that so?

[Grosz] That is not so, but why was I not asked earlier, before the news was reported? It is true that I was in Czechoslovakia, in Kosice. For 33 years I have been going to Kosice every year to visit my friends. This time I made a 2-day excursion; I went one day and came back the next afternoon. I did not meet comrade Jakes. I spoke with him most recently, as party general secretary, on the occasion of an official visit to Prague.

[Domany] I am somewhat confused. There are some—for example Robert Ribanszki—who say that you still are general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] we know what the Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP] says, but we are not really acquainted with your opinion.

[Grosz] I am not joining the HSP. Comrade Nyers, whom I respect and esteem highly, has told me several times that I should think it over again, since I have until 31 December, and that I should reexamine my standpoint. I am not doing this for a simple reason: apart from one or two points, I agree with the HSP's program. At the same time, I do not see there to be, in the personnel composition, guarantees that this program will be realized. Three weeks before the congress, I already saw how things were developing, and I announced this officially to the MSZMP presidium of that time; the presidium took cognisance of this. And I am not undertaking any function in the party, naturally not as voluntary work either.

[Domany] It is rumored that in connection with certain things you have mentioned a putsch.

[Grosz] That is so. That, naturally, is my opinion. The method in which the congress was held, the changing of the party's name—this happened in a manner which I do not consider to be acceptable nor consider to be ethical. It happened over the heads of the party membership and without having consulted them.

[Domany] There are, I believe, two groups which still call themselves the MSZMP. Of these, one has unequivocally stated—(?at least) Robert Ribanszki—that they consider you to be the party general secretary. However, there is another MSZMP. How do you relate to them?

[Grosz] Look, there will be even more. This congress did not abolish the MSZMP but entirely lawfully, legally, and according to regulations created a new party, the Hungarian Socialist Party. This did not proclaim that MSZMP was dissolved. It did not relieve the Central Committee, not even the general secretary, either. In spite of this, I do not have wishes for the position and office of general secretary. It was only for the sake of order that I gave an account of how I saw this.

Thus, there is now a party membership; no one knows exactly how many, in my view, and there is no leadership. Obviously, those who want to do something take action, in part look for a leadership, or they appoint themselves as a leadership. This transition can only last until the congress. Thus, it is necessary to convene the MSZMP Congress, and it is necessary to elect the final leadership.

[Domany] Are you member of any [word indistinct] group?

[Grosz] I agree with them regarding many things, but I am not a member of any group. I have not taken part in any programs. Let the MSZMP decide on this; there is no position, including that of being activist in a base organization, which I would not accept with a good heart, but I do not appoint myself to anything. If five people elect me to a position—let us say that I should be their steward—I would take this as an honor. I have no right to reject this, if they assign me in matters which are in harmony with my principled conviction. Thus, if they feel that I am for a transitional period, until the time of the congress, to be some kind of demonstrative leader of a collective, I shall not reject this.

At the same time I should like to say that it is a question of principle, not of practice. [words indistinct] I sign, verbatim, and accept the program which was issued at the meeting organized by comrade Ribanszki, but it is not a party program.

[Domany] I sense a contradiction. You said that the congress in early October was legal. Yet now the issue at hand is the convening of a new MSZMP Congress.

[Grosz] There is no conflict whatsoever in this. In my conception, the 14th MSZMP congress must be convened.

[Domany] It was not that.

[Grosz] It was not that. I stress that the HSP came about amid entirely normal and legal conditions, but at the same time the MSZMP was not dissolved.

[Domany] I have one more question. I heard here in the hallway that you are preparing to go to Moscow. Is that true?

[Grosz] I always prepare to go to Moscow. Yet, there is no grounds to this whatsoever. No one has invited me to Moscow. I conduct a regular exchange of messages with my friends in Moscow, but I have to say that this is also true regarding my friends in Paris. Since I am on semi-reserve duty, I have been called on at my apartment by several Western high-ranking public figures, party leaders, bankers, manufacturers. They are simply interested in my opinion, how I view the Hungarian situation. They ask me my opinion regarding the processes taking place in the USSR. Indeed, some who think that I might have to face problems in making a livelihood have made me very good offers; For example, whether I would accept the position of director at an enterprise. I say that I do not know what his material conditions are, but to be sure he must be doing very well in order to dare to offer this to me, since I do not have the slightest idea about how to arrange economic affairs at enterprises.

If at one time, Hungarian political culture rises to a higher level and standard, it will be viewed as natural that a premier or general secretary who is not reelected, or is not elected, or is dismissed, or is relieved, is not regarded as an exile in political life; instead, they will count on his experience, or at least they will handle him as a person.

Szuros Meets Party, Organization Representatives

LD3110211989 Budapest MTI in English
1940 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)—Mr Matyas Szuros, acting president of the Republic of Hungary, met representatives of the various parties and organizations in Parliament on Tuesday to mark the proclamation of the Republic of Hungary.

The short, cordial meeting was attended by leaders of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, the Independent Smallholders' Party, the Christian Democratic People's Party and the Social Democratic Party of Hungary, the Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Friendship Society, the Federation of Young Democrats, the Alliance of Free Democrats, the Hungarian People's Party, and the Democratic League of Independent Trade Unions.

Also present were representatives of the Patriotic People's Front, the Alliance of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Anti-Fascists, the Left-Wing Alternative Association, the Ferenc Munnich Society, the Federation of Hungarian Women, the National Council of Trade Unions, the Hungarian Democratic Youth League, as well as representatives of several interest-protection organizations.

Mr Szuros stressed that the cooperation of the various parties and organizations was inevitable. It requires democracy and humanity to get the country out of the present crisis, he said.

He called on all those present to support the work of the National Assembly, the government and the acting president of the Republic.

Alliance Formed To Help Racz Election Campaign

LD2910221989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Members of several independent organizations have formed an alliance to help Sandor Racz, leader of the 1956 Greater Budapest Workers' Council to get elected president of the Republic. According to the appeal, Sandor Racz, who, incidentally, is the candidate of the Hungarian October Party, is the most suited among his rivals for winning the office. The grouping wants to hold a mass rally where all the candidates could present their programs, though in recent days, precisely at the alliance's recommendation, he did not attend the similar event which was organized by the Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Society.

DEMISZ Briefs Press on MSZP Relations

LD2710165189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] The youth organization DEMISZ [Hungarian Democratic Youth League], held a press conference today on the relation between DEMISZ and the MSZP [Hungarian Socialist Party]. Katalin Horvath was there.

[Horvath] The DEMISZ is not going to put forward a candidate for the post of the president of the Republic, and what is more, it does not even wish to influence the branch organizations as to whom to support at the presidential election; this is the right of every branch organization.

However, they wish to participate in the parliamentary elections as a left-wing youth organization. Incidentally, before the elections they are going to convene a national meeting. There, among other things it will be decided as to whether Imre Nagy should remain the chairman of DEMISZ.

In reply to my question as to what is the relationship between DEMISZ and the MSP, Imre Nagy said that they cannot form a genuine relationship yet. In his opinion, the Hungarian Socialist Workers party [MSZMP] Congress chose the civilized method of breaking away. It does not matter if those proclaiming to the MSZMP members form a new party as long as they do not choose the name: the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, because the MSZMP of the past 33 years has ceased. Imre Nagy emphasized that this is only his opinion because stances differ in DEMISZ. As to what to do with the assets inherited from KISZ [predecessor of DEMISZ, Communist Youth League]—in their opinion this has to be preserved for the young people: Therefore they support the concept that an asset handling foundation of young people should be formed. Incidentally, the number of branch organizations of the DEMISZ has decreased, since lately, the [youth] organizations of the People's Army, the Border Guards, and the Interior Ministry have ceased.

The deputies of the National Assembly will soon receive the letter from which it will come to light that the DEMISZ protests against the decision which bans the activity of politicizing youth organizations at universities and colleges.

'Young Democrats' Aspire to EC Membership

AU3010163589 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 28-29 Oct 89 p 8

[Report by Michael Jach: "We Want To Take Hungary to the West"]

[Text] Hannover—"The Young Democrats" are obviously those among the many and different emerging parties that are most resolutely trying to establish a Western-style social market economy. "We want to take Hungary from the East to the West," Viktor Urban (27), the group's candidate for the spring 1990 parliamentary elections, said in Hannover. The visit of the legal expert of the party's 13-member leading circle, which is currently only open to members under the age of 35, aimed to establish initial contacts with German parties.

In talks with journalists, Urban noted that his party wants Hungary to join the EC, a move which would demand that Hungary leave the East's alliance system. From the point of view of security policy, Hungary must strive for Austrian-style neutrality. It was criticized that the "National Center," an alliance between four parties (Democratic Forum, Party of the Small Landowners, Christian Democrats, and National Party) had shown its readiness to cooperate with the Socialists, who recently developed from the Hungarian Communist Party. The Young Democrats, for their part, support a "coalition between all non-socialist parties."

They back an uncompromising liberal economic program: "Anything else will finally lead to the complete economic collapse of our country." The Socialists were very "vague" concerning the inevitable "denationalization" of even major industries. The Young Democrats consider a monetary reform, the unrestrained influx of foreign capital, and even "selling off entire enterprises" in order to to gain the stable support of Western investors. "We do not need loans, but we need the confidence of the EC countries."

Urban does not deny that, initially, one would have to go through a "difficult period" of social tensions. "In the short term" one would even have to accept unemployment, devaluation, and a declining standard of living to overcome the backward national economy. "Supporting social measures" are an objective of equal importance, but they depend on the available financial means, he said. Hungary is facing "an incredible amount of work," Urban said.

Regarding his party's chances in the elections, a party which currently has 4,500 members, leading candidate Urban said that the Young Democrats are "very popular among wide circles of the population, but being elected is a different matter." The main opponent, the Socialists, themselves only expect a membership of not more than 70,000 (up to now they have 15,000; the Hungarian Communist Party had 750,000 members), and some 20 percent of the vote. However, what is important for real relative strength is that the Socialists have inherited key positions and assets worth billions from the Communist Party, Urban concluded.

PDA Gives News Briefing on HSP Membership

LD3010211889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP] takes cognisance of Parliament's decision that the party organizations must leave the workplaces. However, the members of the People's Democratic Alliance [PDA] platform are of the view that the law cannot ban the operation of base organizations, which were organized at workplaces, let us say in a club or at the headquarters of a sports association. Laszlo Gardai reports on the alliance's international press briefing.

[Gardai] As opposed to all rumors to the contrary, the HSP has not collapsed. It was with this statement that Bela Fabry, leader of the People's Democratic Platform, began his briefing. Many people are still agonising over whether or not to join, which must be accepted with patience and understanding. According to the most recent statistics, the number of members was 15,000, but enrollments accelerated after 23 October. Together with this, many people remain emotionally distanced from the HSP. For example, there are some who find the word "workers" lacking from the party's name. Others put former members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party into one basket, and for this reason they do not join the new party.

The HSP agrees with the parliamentary decision that it is necessary to leave the workplaces, but the law cannot ban the operation of organizations based on workplace collectives. Thus, if a collective decides that it wants to remain together, and if a club or sports association absorbs it, there can be no obstacle in principle to this. It is not possible to ban politicizing from the workplaces, according to Bela Fabry.

There was also mention at the briefing of the HSP-HSWP debate. The leader of the People's Democratic Platform reaffirmed that irrespective of membership numbers, the HSP is the legal successor, even if it is a smaller party than the left-wing parties which are being organized anew. This is an issue not of quantity but of legality. Thus, one who does not transfer from the HSWP to elsewhere will become a nonparty member.

According to reports, within the HSP a workers's section, a professionals' section, a gipsies' section, and a left-wing socialist section are being organized. The leader of the latter is Robert Hoch.

In reply to a question, Bela Fabry said that he had not expected such organizing difficulties, but he hoped that the HSP could become a people's party with a membership exceeding 100,000. It is not yet known which of the members of government—apart from Miklos Nemeth, Imre Pozsgay and Gyula Horn—have transferred, because there are no up-to-date reports. According to reports, the most recent statistics on the party's numbers will be released this week.

Independent Workers' Party To Be Formed

LD2810105589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] The Solidarity Workers' Alliance is to become a party, under the name Independent Hungarian Workers' Party. It wants more effective workplace interest representation, it supports the creation of workers' councils, and furthermore it speaks for the demands of pensioners, worker youth, and those starting their working life.

Arrowcross Pamphleteer Traced, Interviewed

LD2910224389 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Excerpts] [Presenter] You no doubt read in the papers of the day that, barely a month ago, persons unknown issued pamphlets reporting the alleged formation of the Hungarian Arrowcross Party. [passage omitted] You will now see Katalin Rango's interview with the pamphlet's author, who has now been traced:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Rangos] You are at large while you conduct your defense. Did it surprise you that the police were waiting for you at Ferihegy Airport?

[Antoniewicz] Yes and no. As a matter of fact, I was expecting that sooner or later some kind of police outrage would be meted out to every single member of the Janos Kadar Society.

[Rangos] The police was not waiting for you at Ferihegy because they are persecuting the Janos Kadar Society, but because you had dessiminated this Arrowcross pamphlet in the city.

[Antoniewicz] Yes, that is true. I immediately confessed this, without demur, to the competent persons, that I was the one who made this certain pamphlet. I also told them why I made it. There was only one reason for this. Unfortunately, in today's big democracy- - in quotation marks—which as a matter of fact is nothing but a peculiar kind of anarchy, unfortunately we see surfacing manifestations of a fascist nature, leading towards facism, which the competent persons are in some way simply unable, or unwilling, to heed. In vain do they receive the warnings.

[Rangos] And you found this blood-curdling method to be the most suitable warning?

[Antoniewicz] I thought about whether I should deal with this, but the idea was sudden. This idea came to me when Viktor Orban, for the second time now, at Zalaegerszeg, in that certain speech of his, said that the communists must be trampled in the mud. As we know, the first time he said this was at the Imre Nagy burial.

[Rangos] And the appropriate manner of combating this is if you produce Arrowcross pamphlets and with this you open the penknife in the pockets of every sane-thinking and normal-tempered person. Is this a conceivable combat approach, in your view?

[Antoniewicz] Well, er, this was a very grave weapon that was used. But on the social scale this weapon is a weapon of the same nature as the scalpel in the hand of the surgeon when he puts the knife into you—which could end in death, but which saves the life of the patient.

[Rangos] But you are throttling him, if I take your analogy seriously.

[Anotiewicz] What I feel is that what I did sets the patient on the path of recovery. Many people laugh because I have said on a number of occasions that I am afraid. I really am afraid. I am afraid lest once more on the Danube enbankment I should meet with ownerless shoes, lest the crematoriums of Auschwitz should light up once again. That is what I am afraid of. At the same time everybody knows very well that an Arrowcross party cannot really form in Hungary, because this one alone is banned by law.

[Rangos] Then why are you afraid that shoes will be left ownerless on the Danube embankment and that the crematoriums of Auschwitz will come alight again? Is there no contradiction here?

[Antoniewicz] What I am afraid of is that a party might form, let us say, whose name will be the Hungarian November Party, and this Hungarian November Party will spread nice and quietly, and quietly it will offer for sale, for example, Hitler's "Mein Kampf" because I have come across that already...

[Rangos, interrupting] Then why don't they take your pamphlet seriously, since what you have just said underlines precisely that it could be taken seriously by those who sympathize with this? Don't you think you have got hold of a very dangerous weapon?

[Antoniewicz] The problem does not lie with my pamphlet.

[Rangos] But of course it does. What about if it finds real sympathizers? Doesn't that occur to you?

[Antoniewicz] Well, look, it gives false addresses, false telephone numbers..

[Rangos] It gives a FIDESZ [Federation of Young Democrats] office phone number.

[Antoniewicz] For example. Well, FIDESZ is being swept more and more to the extreme right.

[Rangos] Then to a certain extent this was deliberate, that you gave the number precisely of the FIDESZ office?

[Antoniewicz] It was, it was.

[Rangos] Don't you think that this whole thing you've invented, this construction, will harm those people who really sympathize with the principles of the communist movement?

[Antoniewicz] The question that has to be put here is which of the two evils I choose.

[Rangos] But what about if you remain on your own?

[Antoniewicz] I am prepared for that also. I will withdraw. The number of members of the Janos Kadar Society is growing rapidly. With regard to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]...

[Rangos, interrupting] Tell me, how many of you are there really?

[Antoniewicz] Between 90,000 and 120,000. I can't give you a precise figure just now.

[Rangos] Where is this recorded? This demands an enormous administration.

[Antoniewicz] Well, there are several of us in the leadership. The reason I cannot give a precise figure is because unfortunately we do not have an office where the record sheets could be kept in one place. These are scattered among various comrades.

[Rangos] Are you in illegality?

[Antoniewicz] I would not say that. The way I would put it, rather, is that we are prepared, if need be, to go into illegality, if that is where we end up, because that is not possible either, that the communists will not only be threatened but really persecuted.

[Rangos] I read that you have regretted, sincerely regretted, your deed; that is what you told the police. And I also read that you tried to escape and you ran into a glass door. I can't see any injury on your person. Have you healed up already?

[Antoniewicz] If you please, as far as regretting is concerned, I have indeed regretted it. Well, in other words, it was a sudden impulse.

[Rangos] And what about your injury?

[Antoniewicz] Well, if you please, this was a mere accident. The floor was of marble, it was slippery, I had leather soles, and I accidentally slipped and I fell back against the glass door, which, well, let us say it broke.

[Rangos] If they put you in prison now, because of the consequences of the pamphlet, then will you be doing time for your principles?

[Antoniewicz] Yes. [end recording]

Government Funding for Political Parties Noted

LD3010174689 Budapest MTI in English 1549 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Budapest, October 30, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—This year, the government has earmarked 100 million forints in support for the newly-emerging parties.

Half the sum comes from a cut in the budget support to the ruling HSP [Hungarian Socialist Party] (formerly the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party]), and the other half from cuts in state support to public organizations.

So far, the new parties have drawn 30 million forints, with the Social Democratic Party of Hungary taking the most—10 million forints. The Hungarian Democratic Forum has drawn 5 million, but the Alliance of Free Democrats and the Federation of Young Democrats (FIDESZ) have not claimed a penny yet, on the grounds that the government has not yet elaborated a normative distribution system for the funds.

The new financial claims of the parties, submitted to the government in recent days, add up to 93 million forints. The largest opposition organization, the Hungarian Democratic Forum, wants an additional stake of 17 million forints, and some practically unknown parties are also demanding fat shares. The 700-strong Hungarian Radical Party, for example, wants the government to cough up 15 million forints.

Last friday, representatives of the opposition parties held a marathon 5-hour debate over the distribution of the remaining 70 million forints, but no agreement was actually reached.

Several participants questioned the absence of the HSP from the list of claimants, saying it no longer functions as a state party. Some people argued that the historic parties deserve more money, because their assets were nationalized in the late 1940s.

The debate over the funds will rage on Wednesday.

Interior Ministry Workers Form Trade Union

LD2910010989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] A trade union of Interior Ministry workers was formed. It wants to realize a unified, consistent, and successful interest-representation for Interior Ministry employees. The participants in the delegates' meeting expressed their intention to join the federation being created as the legal successor of the trade union of public employees and join the National Trade Union Council.

Troops Not To Swear Constitutional Oath

LD3010233789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] According to a Defense Ministry spokesman, soldiers will not have to take an oath on the new republic constitution, since the text of the military oath was changed not long ago, and the new text accords with present political conditions. The Alliance of Free Democrats, at its weekend delegate conference, proposed that officers of the armed forces should take an oath on the Hungarian Republic Constitution. The spokesman of the Interior Ministry considers the initiative worthy of consideration, saying that the text of the present oath is not really neutral with regard to the party and ideology. The text of the new police oath is incidentally already being prepared by the Interior Ministry.

People's Army Youth Organization To Disband

LD3010233889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] The People's Army youth organization is disbanding itself because the present political processes and the reform concepts of the armed forces render its operation superfluous. The body informed the defense minister about this in an open letter. The people's Army youth organization also asked Colonel General Ferenc Karpati to help in the formation of an interest representation of conscript soldiers.

Shevardnadze, Rakowski Assess Meetings, Relations

AU3110134589 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct 89 p 2

[Unsigned report on an informal meeting between Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and journalists in Warsaw on 25 October: "Soviet Foreign Minister Ends Visit to Poland"]

[Text] Following their meeting, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and Eduard Shevardnadze were surrounded by journalists who put several questions to them.

The first question, which was addressed to the USSR foreign minister, was as follows: How did the meeting proceed?

E. Shevardnadze replied: "In the traditional spirit of mutual understanding. Comrade Rakowski paid a visit to Moscow just recently. He met Comrade Gorbachev, and, although not that much time has passed since then, the world is always changing and so there are many new questions to discuss today, especially questions regarding Polish-Soviet relations at their present stage.

"We talked about the so-called blank spots. By the way, that is not a new question. The issue was raised earlier at a meeting between W. Jaruzelski and M. Gorbachev. I also discussed this subject with the premier and the foreign minister. We agreed that we would proceed more vigorously with research into these issues so as to clarify the historical truth. Neither the Polish nor the Soviet side has any desire other than to establish the truth. It is something that our peoples need very much; it lies in the interest of mutual friendship.

"Our talk was very interesting. Apart from discussing bilateral relations, we raised certain problems pertaining to European cooperation: a common European home and prospects for overcoming military confrontation on the European continent. We also talked about the contribution that our parties and peoples can make to this historic cause."

[Question] GAZETA WYBORCZA has stated that Polish-Soviet relations have never been as good as they are now. Are you of the same opinion?

[Shevardnadze] I would not like to compare various periods in our relations. I recall the common struggle waged by our peoples, our solidarity, during the war. We cannot forget those Polish citizens who perished on Soviet territory in the struggle against fascism. We should remember the 600,000 Soviet soldiers who perished in the struggle to liberate Poland.

During the postwar period there were also many episodes that are worthy of mention: the assistance that the USSR provided for the reconstruction of the Polish state, for example. Perhaps not everything proceeded smoothly, but the desire to make a new start in relations was genuine.

I think that the present period in relations is interesting. I talked about this with the premier, the foreign minister, and the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee. I think that what we have to do above all is to fundamentally reorganize the mechanism for economic cooperation and make cooperation more efficient. This lies in the interest of our peoples and states. These relations are essentially good; it cannot be otherwise between two important states on this continent. If we want things to be well in Europe, then we must be able to build relations between our peoples on the basis of the principles of equality, behaving as good neighbors, loyalty to alliance commitments, and complete friendship.

[Question] How can the USSR help Poland?

[Shevardnadze] We have already fixed a date for the premier's visit to the USSR. We have already discussed certain issues with him, and some other issues will be raised in Moscow. How should we help you? We have a clear conscience. Take loans and our involvement in the development of Poland's national economy—the principles that we employed in providing help were different from those used by Western states. It is worth recalling that Poland received $47 billion in loans from the West in the years 1971-87 and has already repaid $52 billion, and still has a further $40 billion to repay. This allows one to draw conclusions about underlying policies. Our relations are based on other principles: You helped us, and now we will help you. We should retain this principle.

[Question] What should be done in order to dispel anti-Soviet feeling in Poland?

E. Shevardnadze replied: "Do such sentiments really run so deep in Poland? I realize that there are certain issues that have to be clarified, and we are committed to carrying out this difficult task. However, I believe that Polish-Soviet relations have strong, healthy foundations. I firmly believe that.

[Question] What is your limit of tolerance with respect to change in other countries?

[Shevardnadze] We do not order the affairs of other countries.

[Question] Will any decisions be made to facilitate a return to Poland from the USSR by any Poles who wish to do so?

[Shevardnadze] People of Polish descent have every possibility of studying in their mother tongue in order to maintain their links with their own culture. Concerning the possibility for Soviet citizens of Polish descent to leave the USSR, there are no problems. We have new regulations in this sphere. During the last 18 months, citizens of Polish descent filed 521 applications to make a trip, and only one application was turned down. So I see no problem here, and not just in relation to people of Polish descent. After all, 100,000 people of various nationalities make trips out of the USSR every year, and we consider this a natural process.

[Question] What is new and what is old in Polish-Soviet relations, and what role do the PZPR and CPSU play in them?

[Shevardnadze] Relations between the CPSU and PZPR are traditionally fraternal. I think they are an important factor in further consolidating and enhancing mutual friendship and cooperation.

As far as new elements are concerned, I met with the premier of the Polish coalition government yesterday. We confirmed on the USSR and Polish sides that we would remain faithful to the allied commitments and agreements that have been concluded between both governments, and to the commitments that stem from the Warsaw Pact. We spoke out in favor of a further expansion and enhancement of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and more extensive personnel exchanges. I do not know if these are new features. Instead, I think the point is to revitalize these relations. Personally, I would single out the problem of increasing the effectiveness of cooperation. The point is that this cooperation should be favorable for Poland and the Soviet Union. It is necessary to master the lesson of equal cooperation.

[Question] We say that very much has changed in Polish-Soviet relations in the state and economic spheres. Has just as much changed in the sphere of interparty relations?

M. F. Rakowski answered this question. "In every sphere of social and economic life, relations are not static. Life brings new problems, and presents us with the need to seek new forms of cooperation. Now that a coalition government headed by a Catholic premier is in office, we, the party, are faced with the question of how to develop our relations with the USSR, and what the new forms of cooperation tomorrow will be like. New situations create new necessities. What is certain is that the USSR is a giant Slav wall which we must lean against. I am quoting the words of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. This way we are increasing our feeling of national security. I am very pleased with what Minister Shevardnadze said about his talks with the premier. I am pleased that a date for Mr Mazowiecki's visit to Moscow has been fixed. That is what Poland needs for the sake of its feeling of national security. It needs to be sure that we are not changing our allies, and not playing a double game. In my opinion, the state of our relations is highly satisfactory, and can always be better," said the PZPR first secretary. "We also said that today."

[Question] The program of your visit does not contain meetings with the heads of other parties. Does that mean the Soviet Union still supports the leading role of the PZPR? That question was addressed to Minister Shevardnadze.

"Yesterday," he replied, "I met with the premier and foreign minister, who, as we know, do not belong to the PZPR. As for the other meetings, I am ready to meet with every single party leader if time permits."

"Relations between the CPSU and PZPR," M. F. Rakowski interjected, "are different from those between the CPSU on the one hand, and the Democratic Party and United Peasant Party on the other. I think that if Minister Shevardnadze were to hold talks with the leaders of these parties, these talks would be different from the talks we have held today. We hold the same kind of red membership card."

[Question] Did you talk to A. Michnik? He was also in the building.

"No, I did not, "Minister Shevardnadze replied. "But A. Michnik did ask me for a meeting, and I am ready to meet him."

Further on Polish-Soviet Talks

AU3110150189 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct 89 pp 1, 2

[Waldemar Kedaj report: "We Have Good Traditions and Good Plans"]

[Text] Following Wednesday's talks between PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] First Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, TRYBUNA LUDU asked both politicians for an assessment of the meeting and of the current prospects and new features of Polish-Soviet cooperation and PZPR-CPSU relations.

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski: This was a very interesting talk, which can be judged from the fact that it lasted longer than planned, over 2 hours. We discussed above all economic cooperation, which Minister Shevardnadze said is the most important topic today. He is right. That is what the Polish Government and its premier also think.

We also discussed cooperation between our parties, the nature of this cooperation, and what to do in order to enrich it, especially in our party's present situation. After all, the new problems brought by life require new ways of joint activity.

On the Soviet side, Minister Shevardnadze confirmed what has already been underlined during talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, namely that the CPSU is ready to expand party cooperation in all possible directions, and that it has trust in and warm feelings toward our parties and its politicians.

Eduard Shevardnadze: During my talks with the head of the new Polish coalition government yesterday, we confirmed on the USSR and Polish sides that we would remain faithful to the allied commitments and agreements that have been concluded between both governments. We confirmed our faithfulness to the commitments stemming from the Warsaw Pact. We spoke out in favor of a further expansion and enhancement of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and more extensive personnel exchanges and exchange visits by social organizations.

I do not know whether one can talk of any new features in our relations. Instead, I think the point is to revitalize them. In particular, I would mention the problem of increasing the effectiveness of cooperation. It is important that economic cooperation be favorable for Poland and the Soviet Union. Here it is necessary to master the lesson of mutually advantageous, but also equal, cooperation.

As far as relations between the CPSU and PZPR are concerned, these are traditionally fraternal. We have good traditions and a good basis, as well as good plans. I think this is an important factor in further consolidating and enhancing Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

GDR's Krenz To Pay 1-Day Visit 2 Nov

LD3110195489 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Egon Krenz is to pay a 1-day working visit to Warsaw the day after tomorrow. Talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Mieczyslaw Rakowski are envisaged. [passage omitted]

GDR Ambassador Meets With Geremek 25 Oct

AU3110102489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 89 p 5

[ADN report: "GDR Ambassador Met Polish Politician"]

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—On Tuesday [24 October] Juergen van Zwoll, GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland, met with Bronislaw Geremek, chairman of the Parliamentary Citizens' Committee ("Solidarity" group of Sejm and Senate), in Warsaw. The politicians discussed how the relations between the Polish parliament and the GDR People's Chamber can be continued.

Mazowiecki Receives Hungary's Foreign Minister

LD2710172989 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 27—Poland's Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki received here today Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian Republic Gyula Horn.

During a talk which focused on bilateral relations and chosen international issues Minister Horn conveyed to the Polish premier an invitation from Hungarian Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth to pay a visit to the Hungarian Republic.

The invitation was accepted.

Polish Government Rejects Kohl Annaberg Visit

AU3110131989 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1200 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] The Polish Government has today officially rejected Federal Chancellor Kohl's wish to visit Annaberg [Gora Swietej Anny] in Upper Silesia. The deputy Polish Government spokesman said in Warsaw that his government had not yet agreed to the chancellor's wish to attend a mass at Annaberg Cloister during his visit to Poland. He said that Prime Minister Mazowiecki was positively opposed to a visit of the chancellor to the place which has a different symbolic meaning for both sides. He said that Mazowiecki hoped he would be able to make his guest drop this point of his schedule.

Kohl and Mazowiecki will clarify the last details of the visit in the coming days by phone.

FRG's Kohl Calls Mazowiecki, Discusses Visit

LD3110225289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] At the initiative of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a telephone conversation took place today between Kohl and Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Matters connected with preparing the FRG chancellors' visit to Poland next week were discussed.

Worker's Party To Submit Draft Statutory Model

LD2810060389 Warsaw PAP in English 2153 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 27—The statutory and organisational team of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Central Congress Committee, led by Aleksander Kwasniewski, today discussed the draft statutory model of the PUWP.

It includes references to the party's new name (there were proposals of 70 new names for it) its aims and functioning, as well as the principles of membership and elections.

The draft will be submitted for a general party discussion before the 11th PUWP Congress.

Fiszbach Interviewed on Congress Preparations

AU3110112289 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct 89 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Tadeusz Fiszbach, chairman of the Program Team of the Central Congress Commission, by Izabella Wajszczuk: "With Thoughts of a New Party"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Wajszczuk] At each of the three meetings of the Program Team so far, at least one person has said that the Central Congress Commission, including the team, cannot replace the Congress itself. At the last meeting, you yourself said that decisions should be left to the Congress.

[Fiszbach] Indeed, we keep reminding ourselves of the purpose for which the Central Congress Commission was created, together with its two teams, one of which is our Program Team. This happens whenever someone becomes annoyed at the sluggishness of the team's work and suggests that a certain problem be solved in a way that can only be solved by the Congress. Hence the rejoinder that the Commission is not supposed to take the place of the Congress.

By the way, the pre-congress debate started long before the Central Congress Commission was appointed. The extent and richness of this debate also resulted in the need to create our team, with the assumption that collective party thinking would be born out of this team's talks. Such a way of preparing for the Congress has been approved by representatives of all the various platforms and currents of thought as the best possible one in a situation where a new party is meant to emerge. This provides a guarantee that the new party will adopt a program and take a stance on other major issues.

[Wajszczuk] During the team's 22 October meeting, which discussed the first draft of the party program, there was an argument about what such an important document should contain.

[Fiszbach] It seems to me that we agreed that if the program is to be readable and understandable, it cannot discuss everything and be addressed to everyone.

[Wajszczuk] But that does not close the argument about whether the emphasis should be placed on the differences between all the platforms, movements, and streams, or on the features that unite them.

[Fiszbach] The team is trying to meet all these platforms, movements, streams, and clubs halfway. However, many of them hold similar thought and views. The several dozen documents produced by these bodies provide the unanimous conclusion that the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] should be abolished and a new socialist democratic party appointed. Therefore, the team's primary task is to gather and analyze the various documents submitted to it and incorporate their contents into the draft programmatic declaration. Therefore, in order to reflect what all these different platforms are saying, it seems necessary to present alternative solutions to many questions. [passage omitted]

[Wajszczuk] People ask whether your team is preparing for the Congress, or whether it is merely preparing Congress materials.

[Fiszbach] I repeat, neither the Commission, nor the team can take the place of the Congress, even if they wanted to. That is impossible. But it is also impossible for the Congress delegates to acquaint themselves with the tone of the documents. They have to receive a summary. Secondly, the Congress Commission is permanently open to new proposals and views. It is possible that concepts of which we do not have the slightest idea will be addressed straight to the Congress. These ideas probably stem from the openness of our team's debates and reflect a sense of commitment, because that is what the members of our team are like.

Rakowski Chairs Party Congress Committee Session

LD2810202989 Warsaw PAP in English 1952 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 28—The Central PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Congress Committee held a plenary meeting here today, chaired by PUWP CC [Central Committee] First Secretary Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

After today's meeting, the committee will recommend to the PUWP CC drafts of the "Programmatic Declaration" and "Assumptions of the Party's Statutory Model" as well as a draft of the "Principles of Electing Delegates for the 11th Congress."

Chairman of the programmatic team Tadeusz Fiszbach said that the team includes representatives of various trends of programmatic quests. There exists convergence on such fundamental issues as the shape of the desired system, that is political pluralism, parliamentary democracy, self-government, support for the idea of market economy. Differences appear in questions such as the attitude to tradition of the left wing movements in Poland, including also the evaluation of the PUWP's achievements, transformation of ownership relations and the defining of the party's social base.

Chairman of the Statutory Organizational Team Aleksander Kwasniewski said: "In our opinion the most urgent task is to present a draft of principles regulating the election of delegates for the 11th Congress in order to recommend those proposals to the 16th Plenary Meeting of the PUWP CC. Fulfilling this duty we have forwarded three ideas out of which the variant of direct elections attended by all PUWP members and candidates received the broadest approval. Voivodship congress committees, in tune with the all-party poll, are also in favour of such solution. [no closing quotation marks as received]

PZPR Congress Team Leader on Party Reform

AU3110140889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Oct 89 pp 1,4

[Interview with Ryszard Lukasiewicz, chairman of the statutory regulations team of the Central Congress Commission, by Anna Pawlowska: "Internal Statute for the Party"]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] I will state at the outset that I did not like the first words of recommendation of the new statutory principles addressed to the members of the statutory-organizational team. Are we to assume that this team will effectively decide that a new party is to be formed even before the 11th Congress has actually taken place?

[Lukasiewicz] No, we should not assume this. The ultimate shape of the party of the left in Poland will emerge after February 1990, and can only be decided by the delegates to the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] 11th Congress. But one cannot do two things at one and the same time. We cannot propose a new statute that would fit an amended PZPR, and one that would also be suitable for a hypothetical new party. I have stated before, and this accords with what the whole team feels, that we have accepted two fundamental hypotheses. First, we must not divest ourselves of the traditions and achievements of the PZPR, and second, there is a need for a new party and not merely an improvement of the old party. We must build a new party not because all that the PZPR stands for was bad—this is just not true—but because the party in its present ideological, political, and organizational contours is out of harmony with the changed Polish reality.

[Pawlowska] As yet, there has been no real discussion of the merits of the proposals that have been advanced by your team—these have been called "suggestions for the statutory model of the party"—but these proposals and the additional information available clearly point to the sources of your inspiration, namely, the social-democratic parties of the West, and the old Polish Socialist Party. Is this not too narrow an attitude?

[Lukasiewicz] We are striving to address current Polish needs with our own original solutions. It is not just the social-democratic parties of the West, but also the socialist and communist parties in our part of Europe—the parties of real socialism—that are undergoing, admittedly with different intensity, a similar process to the one that we are going through. They too are seeking a new expression, if not a new shape. In Polish tradition the Polish Socialist Party was a socialist party that participated in a bourgeois parliament, and gave the successive governments of its day varying degrees of support, thus gaining a voting base for itself, and so forth. These elements were missing in the Communist Party of Poland, which was an underground and clandestine organization, actively hunted down by the police—and in this party there was the Communist International section; its organizational solutions would certainly not have been of any use to us today, although in its party ethos there are many qualities that are timeless. [passage omitted]

[Pawlowska] Before the discussion in the Central Congress Commission takes place, and this in all probability promises to be tempestuous, let us try to summarize some of the proposed features of this party that would function according to your propositions.

[Lukasiewicz] For example, we have suggested the simplification of admission procedures to the party, and possibly the lowering of the admission age. There would be a continuing right to create various programmatic platforms, but no right to form any organizational structures. We have suggested the location of basic party organizations at the workplace and at one's place of residence. Turning to the voivodships now, we are arguing for a dual character of party authority—councils and committees, that is, management bodies, and audit commissions for the financial control of the party, and the party internal courts. We are not recommending control commissions, and perhaps there might be the abolition of party penalties. All these are designed to support the party member and to protect his rights. I consider attempts which try to impose one's own opinions with the threat that "if you do not accept our proposals, we shall leave the party" as not meriting further discussion. This is particularly damaging if it is done by members of the Central Congress Commission without having consulted the people whom they purport to represent.

[Pawlowska] I can see that even these proposals for change will set off "earthquakes of seismic proportions."

[Lukasiewicz] The earthquakes, if we want to use the term, will have to occur in people's minds. One could simply say that in reality the party masses have pronounced themselves in favor of a new party in the party poll, and consider that as the definitive answer. In reality it is not as simple as that. We are in the situation of someone who has decided to move home, but still does not know what the new house should be like. The project of the new regulations is like a rough plan—it shows how many rooms there are going to be, whether we need more smaller rooms and fewer larger rooms, whether the windows are to face south, or west...

[Pawlowska] But there is now little time to reach agreement with the "lodgers" of this new house.

[Lukasiewicz] Party members cannot be treated as lodgers. They are the people who are building this house for themselves. The Congress Commission is only seeking to provide a service. There is little time, quite rightly, and we must do everything so that party members have current information about the precongress preparations.

[Pawlowska] This is precisely the aim of our present interview.

PZPR Deputies Meet, Talk With Jaruzelski

LD3010211989 Warsaw PAP in English
2023 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 30—The secretariat of the PUWP [Polish United Workers' Party] Central Committee met here today with secretaries of the PUWP Voivodship

Committees to discuss the current socio-political and economic issues as well as related tasks facing the party prior to its 11th Congress.

The meeting was chaired by PUWP CC First Secretary Mieczyslaw Rakowski. After the debates PUWP secretaries met with President Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PZPR Factory Committees' Declaration Published

AU2810213389 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 89 p 3

["Declaration" issued by the first secretaries of PZPR factory committees]

[Text] The working people acutely feel the further lowering of their standard of living. This is the result of galloping inflation and falling production. The poorest do not have sufficient money to purchase the most basic foodstuffs, and the well-off are experiencing an acute shortage of goods at the market and have taken to obtaining goods in the black market. More and more people are facing poverty, a poverty that is increasingly being sanctioned programmatically. Charitable action is not the answer. What is needed is a government social policy that will have due respect for the right of people to a minimum social security.

The sensitivity toward social inequality is being dulled. There is a lack of action that will incline those that are better off to shoulder the greater share of the burden of the crisis and in proportion to the means at their disposal.

We express our understanding for the government's pricing policy in relation to those particular goods that in our present conditions need not be generally available. At the same time, action is needed right now which will slow down the rate of price increases of the most basic articles of consumption.

We hope that the efforts the government is undertaking in the sphere of eliminating economic restrictions against Poland and procuring economic assistance for Poland prove successful. We ardently hope that this will improve the state of our economy.

We must initiate efforts in the factories to protect all of those who are finding things most difficult and to shape human relations, basing them on compassion and mutual help. These efforts must support the endeavors of the trade unions and the workers' self-management bodies during this period.

Only our own effort will get us out of this crisis. The PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] factory committees have always opposed everything that tended to disturb the appropriate rhythm and prevailing climate in the work place. The financial and economic condition of factories remain precariously unstable. Production is threatened by various limitations which stem from an unbalanced economy, and these are particularly damaging to state enterprises. It remains to be seen if the principles of economy management in 1990 will create conditions of better equilibrium between the various ownership sectors in the economy.

The discussions preceding the 11th PZPR Congress confirm society's requirement for a party of the left. The party factory committees support the requirement to ensure the more effective protection of the political interests of those people who live by the work of their own labor.

We oppose the image of rampant capitalism which may be created through the selling of property which rightly belongs to society, to those with foreign capital, and to those who have fortunes which have been amassed through speculation over the last several years. We want to see the state and society organized so that there will truly be an implementation of those values that have been called for in various workers' protests.

As members of a party that has held power for a long time, we know that the interests of the workers can often lose out against the interests of other more narrow groups of society. We fear that this may now happen on a scale far larger than has been the case hitherto.

We believe that the stance adopted by the party factory committees must play a greater role in the congress commission's preparations. Wishing to create the institutional possibilities to express our views that would be on an equal footing with the existing political platforms and movements in the party, we are calling a workers' congress forum which will initiate its activity in the form of a working commission with the representatives of the party organization in the 208 largest factories. The forum will regularly submit the results of its efforts to the Central Congress Commission.

PZPR Floor Group Issues 'Open Letter'

LD2810194489 Warsaw PAP in English 1842 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 28—In an open letter to the Polish nation adopted on October 27, members of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] parliamentary club said:

Poland has found herself at a turning point in her history. Previous attempts to introduce reforms did not bring about expected results. The fiasco of the to-date system of power and management became a fact. The party lost the support of the majority of the Polish nation. Yesterday's opposition came into power. The economic crisis continues and is growing worse. Its results are a heavy burden on everyday life of millions of people whose living conditions are constantly deteriorating. Labour productivity and effectiveness are falling. Necessary is a new system which meets social expectations and requirements of the prsent day, which is created in a democratic and wise way, and which is, above all, our own, Polish one.

We are a parliamentary representation of the PUWP. We are conscious of unfulfilled hopes and wasted chances though there were always people in the PUWP who acted for the benefit of reforms. Without them there would not have been either the novel ideas of the 9th Extraordinary Congress or crucial decisions of the 10th Plenary Meeting. Realism is the most necessary in politics. The PUWP has already used its time. It is standing at the threshold of a political breakdown. We are leaving the assessments of this state of affairs to the delegates for the 11th PUWP Congress, to party historians and to intellectuals.

Opinions that the PUWP will be reborn on the rubbles of the policy of the new government can pose a serious threat. We sincerely wish Prime Minister Mazowiecki's government a success. We are ready to cooperate with all democracy-oriented people irrespective of political nuances and differences in world outlooks as only such an agreement will make it possible to prevent destabilization. The alternative is chaos, anarchy and finally a dictatorship, a government of an "iron hand" whose fanatical advocates can be found on any side.

We declare that we consider the preservation till the end of the Sejm's present term of office of an organizational unity and cohesion of the activity of our deputies' club as a value in itself, with all possible consequences. Irrespective of the results of the 11th Congress we want to be and to remain a parliamentary representation of the left.

PZPR Floor Group Favors National Development

LD3110000189 Warsaw PAP in English
2243 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 30—The PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Parliamentary Floor Group speaks in favour of a national road of development, stated its chairman, deputy Marian Orzechowski at a press conference held today during a break in Sejm debates.

National meaning Polish, stemming from our own experience. We do not want to copy anyone, peek to the West or East, to the south or—across the Baltic—to the north. Democracy is the most significant factor along this road to the future, Orzechowski said.

During the conference it was announced that PUWP deputies today filed with the Sejm a draft law on political parties and the terms of their financing. Another draft law on parties had earlier been tabled by Democratic Party deputies:

Deputy Orzechowski deemed "the open letter of the PUWP Parliamentary Floor Group" and its political-programmatic declaration as the most significant in the caucus' operation. He termed both documents as "a kind of political credo of the floor group for the coming years." The floor group self-determines itself in the perspective of the 11th PUWP Congress which should be the beginning of a new political formation adhering to democratic, humanistic socialism.

The floor group speaks in its own language and in its own name, stressed its chairman, adding: The floor group clearly opts for very deep economic reforms but in broad consultation with political and trade union representations. We want to remain a caucus open to dialogue, agreement and alliances with forces heading the same way as we in saving Poland from crisis. And irrespectively of the differences and even abysses which used to divide us.

During the conference, it was accentuated that the floor group had consciously rejected the role of parliamentary opposition. Deputy Jozef Oleksy stated outright that the floor group does not "throw rocks in the machinery of the present government."

Much attention was devoted to the issue of: The PUWP floor group and the party. In reply to a question: Whose floor group will it be following the 11th PUWP Congress, Orzechowski stated that one could not exclude any possibility. If several parties surface, this could lead to a division of the floor group into several groupings. It is also possible that none of the new parties would suit the floor group and a parliamentary floor group of the independent left could be set up in that case. As concerns the role of the floor group in the party: Gone are the times of uncritical subordination of the caucus to leadership bodies, Orzechowski pointed out.

The issue of the name of the Polish state appears now and then. The PUWP floor group thinks that such a change (Polish People's Republic, Polish Republic or simply Poland) should be decided upon by society in a universal vote, it was said during the press conference.

Jaruzelski Decorates World War II Veterans

LD3010211189 Warsaw PAP in English
1838 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 30—Today, on the anniversary of the Battle of Breda, President Wojciech Jaruzelski decorated in the Belweder Palace here a group of World War Two veterans with battle crosses of the Polish Armed Forces in the West.

The distinction was introduced by the Polish Sejm in connection with the 45th anniversary of great battles fought by Polish soldiers on the western fronts.

Speaking on behalf of the decorated Gen Franciszek Skibinski said that the ceremony marked an essential change in the attitude to the soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces in the West.

Walesa Addresses Gdansk Rally, Calls for Unity

LD2910215889 Warsaw PAP in English
2005 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Gdansk, Oct. 29—The events of 1980 will never recur as we are 10 years older by now and do not move backwards but create new things and build the future. We fight for room for everybody. If we want to live in

Europe and to catch up with the world, we must build rather than disturb each other, said Lech Walesa during a rally after a mass at St. Brygida's Church today.

A meeting of the Solidarnosc chairman with Gdansk residents was dominated by economic problems and troubles. Walesa again called on Poles to actively join in the building of economic pluralism, persuading that only universal commitment to production, services, the setting up of real market will make it possible to arrest the price rise and to ensure better supplies. We cannot wait till we receive something from somebody, although we have been accustomed to this by the to date system, but we must start working by ourselves. Poland is ours, let us arrange it as we want it. A new system is in the making and in a disarray. We ought to survive this. However, economic pluralism must be strengthened by cooperation with abroad, as we are short of money and know-how. The West has a big business to do in Poland as we are short of everything.

Walesa told also the gathering that he had undergone social verification at his home factory, the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk and was re-elected chairman of the Solidarnosc factory commission. He also said that the work was coming to an end to set up a shipyard company with Barbara Piasecka-Johnson.

A question was raised once more during the rally: A grievance against Solidarnosc for supporting Jaruzelski's Presidency. To a great extent, Gen Jaruzelski deserves the credit for the round table and everything that is going on now. We, of course, bear a grudge against him for martial law but we should appreciate what he did for Poland, Walesa said.

YOUNG POLAND Weekly Begins Publication

LD2710144389 Warsaw PAP in English
1740 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Gdansk, Oct 26—The first issue of the "MLODA POLSKA" (YOUNG PEOPLE) weekly appeared today at state-owned and private press stands in the coastal tri-city of Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot as a periodical edited in Gdansk by political activists close to the Young Poland Christian Movement, with Wielsaw Walendziak being its editor-in-chief.

The weekly calls itself anti-socialist and rightist and supports free market and private ownership. According to Christian ideals of the movement it represents, the periodical intends to fight for restoring such values as family and nation and to promote the Christian system of values.

Bentkowski Addresses Sejm on Courts, Draft Law

LD3110000289 Warsaw PAP in English
2127 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 30—In a meeting today, the Sejm held the first reading of a draft law amending the Law on the System of Common Courts, the law on the Supreme Court, the law on the Supreme Administrative Court and the Notariate Law.

The proposed solutions—though not yet wrapping up the reform of Polish judicature—guarantee independence to judges, expand the powers of judges' self-government, eliminate the supervisory powers of the minister of justice with regard to court decisions.

Justifying the draft amendments, Minister of Justice Aleksander Bentkowski stated that particularly significant changes were proposed with regard to regulations aimed at consolidating the principle of judge's independence and comprehensively safeguarding its respect. This is to come about through the elimination of a rule under which someone could become a judge only if he "provided a guarantee of appropriate execution of duties," as well as the rule permitting a judge to be recalled in case this guarantee was lacking. The notion of guarantee was not infrequently used to remove judges for political reasons, irrespective of their professional usefulness. It led to breaches of the constitutionally guaranteed independence of judges and cannot be upheld, Bentkowski stated.

There is a proposal to limit the activity of judges in political parties through the suspension of their membership in these parties during their term in office.

There is a proposal to depart from the possibility of the Supreme Court setting out guidelines in the field of interpretation of the law and judicial practice of a legal nature. This to-date regulation goes against the Constitution, Bentkowski said.

The presented amendments are not the last step of the systemic reform of judicature. Successive stages of changes should lead to deep re-evaluations of the structure of common courts and a different alignment of their powers. The position and powers of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor's Office will also require a review, the justice minister said.

RCP Central Committee Plenum Opens 24 Oct

AU2410210289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 24 Oct 89

["Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/10/1989—The proceedings of an enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] opened at the Romanian Athenaeum on Tuesday, October 24, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

Taking their seats in the Presidium together with the RCP general secretary and with Mrs Elena Ceausescu were members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP.

Opening the proceedings, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that besides full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP and members of the Central Auditing Commission the plenary meeting was also attended by 345 party and state activists from various sectors of activity, as invited guests. Total attendance stands at 812, which imparts to the plenum the character of an extensive meeting with the party active in the field of ideological and political educational activity.

The participants unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1. On questions related to socialism, to the ideological and political-educational activity of developing revolutionary consciousness, of moulding the new man, a purposeful builder of socialism and communism in Romania.

2. The self-management and self-sufficiency programme to secure the population's fine supply with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1990.

3. The report on the preparation of the Fourteenth Party Congress, the organization and unfolding of report and elections meetings and conferences in party organizations.

From the rostrum of the plenary meeting, the party general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, read the exposition "On Questions Related to Socialism, to the Ideological and Political-Educational Activity of Developing Revolutionary Consciousness, of Moulding the New Man, a Purposeful Builder of Socialism and Communism in Romania."

The participants in the proceedings of the plenary meeting punctuated the assessments, ideas and orientations of paramount importance contained in RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's exposition with strong, long applause.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting continue.

Ceausescu Closes Session

AU3110122389 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Oct 89 p 1

["Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech" at conclusion of the enlarged plenum of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee in Bucharest on 25 October]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the Central Committee plenum has discussed and unanimously endorsed all issues on the agenda, in the belief that they are fully in keeping with the current concerns of our party and state and that their implementation—I am referring to all issues on the agenda—will ensure the unflinching fulfillment of all the objectives for socioeconomic development, for the continuous improvement of the people's material and cultural standard of living, and for raising our homeland to new pinnacles of progress and civilization. [strong, prolonged applause]

The discussion of the problems of socialism and of ideological, theoretical, and political-educational activity powerfully emphasized the fact that all our Central Committee—and we can stress that our whole party—believe that the issues included in this document are particularly important under the current, both domestic and international, circumstances because they provide a clear guidance for our whole party and people concerning the balance sheet of the activity we have carried out so far, our current activity, and our future prospects, aimed at the steady construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and at creating the necessary conditions to ensure our homeland's progress toward communism. (loud and prolonged cheers, chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu-Heroism, Romania-Communism!")

As it was unanimously decided by the plenum, the theses and guidelines included in this document should be the core of our activity devoted to the preparation for the 14th Party Congress. They should lead to the intensification of the ideological, theoretical, and political-educational activity aimed at the more marked increase of the general level of combat spirit and of revolutionary awareness, they should ensure an increasingly thorough and better understanding of the complex problems prevailing in the international life, of the strategic objectives on our homeland's development, and, in general, of the socialist construction, and should also lead to the intensification of the progressive and anti-imperialist struggle waged by all peoples for a new policy of disarmament and peace and for a policy which ensures the right of all nations to a free and independent development, to successfully building socialism, and to ensuring their material and cultural well-being, under conditions of complete independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

Proceeding from the need to improve the political-educational activity, as a particularly important factor of the activity of building socialism, we should also pay a greater attention to perfecting and improving the organizational activity and the activity of correct distribution of forces and cadres in all sectors, taking always into consideration that the organizational activity is the decisive factor for the implementation of the general political line in all areas.

Although it is well known, I would like to repeat it again, that no matter how good the general political line and the theoretical and practical guidelines are, without organizational and practical work they remain simple documents—of course, important ones—but simple documents! Only through the organizational activity of uniting all efforts—of the party, state, the bodies of workers' revolutionary democracy, the workers' class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, and of our whole nation—can we ensure that all documents are implemented and become a reality. That is why I insist that we should do all we can so that through our concrete organizational activity in all areas, we ensure the unflinching implementation of documents and socioeconomic development programs! (loud, prolonged applause). This requires the increase of responsibility, order, and discipline in all fields of activity, so that each party and state activist, each activist within economic and social bodies, all working people, and our whole nation should work in complete unity and in a revolutionary spirit. This requires that party activists should never forget that they are professional revolutionaries, that they serve the revolution and socialism, and that in all circumstances they should act as revolutionary soldiers, for the victory of socialism and communism and for Romania's independence and solidarity! (loud, prolonged cheers, chants; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!")

Indeed, during the discussions the speakers stressed the importance of the objective laws, the need to know and apply them to the realities prevailing in our country and to the realities in each country, in each stage of development. At the same time, the discussions emphasized—and I also have to stress it—the role of the subjective factor in the revolutionary activity and in the activity of socialist construction.

In this respect, I would like to stress once again the role of our Communist Party, of other communist parties, and of the revolutionary forces in general which are predestinated to understand and ensure the appropriate application of the objective laws to concrete conditions.

Our party cadres and the people represent the major force in the revolutionary activity. The objective laws do not work by themselves and will never work without the intervention of the revolutionary forces and of the people who ensure their application. A great deal depends on the way in which people understand these objective laws and on the way in which they apply these laws!

There is a close dialectical unity between the objective laws and subjective forces and this dialectical unity means that we must always work in the spirit of the revolutionary concept about the world and life; it means to thoroughly study and understand the general laws of the socialist society and the conditions in which they work in one stage of development or another. In this respect, we should do all we can and resolutely eliminate everything that is old and does not correspond with the current stage or development stages, and we should firmly work to promote the new in all areas of activity.

I stress this fact because, although we have traveled an important stage in the socialist development, we do not have a long road to travel any longer. The documents and decisions that will be adopted by the 14th Congress require from all party and state cadres, all working people, and our whole nation a decisive attitude in order to ensure Romania's firm advance toward the golden dream, toward the society in which people are truly free and masters of their own destinies, toward communism! (loud, prolonged chants and cheers)

While stressing the important role of the workers class—the leading class of our socialist society—it is necessary to strongly emphasize that there is no doubt that the building of socialism will lead to the more marked increase of the role of the workers class in all sectors of activity. We should bear in mind that by perfecting our activity, science, education, and culture we will ensure the continuous rise of the level of professional and technical-scientific training and the cultural level of the workers class, the increase of the revolutionary awareness, and the creation of a workers class with a proper intellectual training and a truly intellectual workers class and peasantry, which, as a matter of fact, will bring closer the development level of workers, peasants, and intellectuals and it will lead to the building of a unique society of the working people, the conscious builders of socialism and communism, with a high knowledge of science and culture and of the revolutionary concept about the world and life! (prolonged cheers, chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

Also in conclusion, I would like to stress the need to strengthen the alliance of workers, peasants, and intellectuals with all social categories and the unity of our whole nation within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, because this guarantees the firm progress of our whole people and the implementation of all goals of socioeconomic development, the goals aimed at improving the material and cultural well-being and at continuously strengthening Romania's force, independence, and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged cheers, chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

During the proceedings of the plenum, we broadly discussed a number of complex international issues. I would like to reaffirm, also in conclusion, the decision of our party and state and of the Romanian people, the builder of socialism, to continuously strengthen solidarity and unity with socialist countries in the joint struggle to overcome all difficulties and ensure the firm assertion of socialism and of the principles of scientific socialism, and ensure the increase of the role of socialism in the world and in the struggle to solve all international problems. (loud, prolonged applause)

We are determined to strengthen cooperation with small and medium-size countries and with developing and nonaligned countries, which represent a great force of our times in finding solutions to the current complex problems, including the problems of underdevelopment, disarmament, and peace throughout the world! (loud, prolonged applause)

Likewise, we will continue to work in order to expand our relations with developed capitalist countries and with all the countries in the world, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and we will base our international activity and our relations with all countries on the principles of complete equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, recognition and observance of the unswerving right of each nation to choose its own system and the way of development it desires, without any outside interference. (loud and prolonged cheers, chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, peace and friendship!")

Likewise, we are also determined to work in the future to develop solidarity and unity with communist and workers parties, broad cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties, and with all parties and progressive national liberation movements, including democratic parties, in the struggle to jointly contribute to finding solutions to the complex and serious international problems and to ensure the peoples' advancement toward a more just and better world. (loud, prolonged applause)

We firmly believe that through concerted actions, the forces of socialism; progressive forces; the forces of communist, workers, and socialist parties; as well as the other forces of all peoples who desire peace, will determine a change in the course of events and will lead to the achievement of a new policy and of a new way of thinking in the practical activity in all areas and will ensure the triumph of reason and peace on our planet. (loud applause and chants; chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Esteemed comrades, our plenary meeting has unanimously endorsed the self-sufficiency program. I would like only to stress that the program we have endorsed is based on the great achievements obtained this year by our agriculture, particularly the marked increase of grain yields and of the whole vegetable output, therefore, the program is based on the means of our socialist state for ensuring the appropriate fulfillment of the program and, at the same time, it is based on the next year's activity, which will ensure a more marked increase of the agricultural output in all fields of activity.

I will provide only a few figures in order to inform the plenum how the vegetable output has been achieved, particularly in this year. Based on the available data, it is estimated that the grain production will exceed 60 million tonnes and this means that it will be 5-fold greater than in 1965. This is the result of the implementation of the goals of the new agrarian revolution and the implementation of our party policy to develop agriculture, which is one of the basic branches of our economy. We should emphasize that had we eliminated the erroneous concept about underestimating and neglecting agriculture and had we not made the well-known efforts—material and scientific, in the field of irrigation, in the field of improving the land stock, and in general in the field of mechanization, irrigation, of achieving highly productive grains and many other technological measures—we would have not been able to obtain such good results.

That is why we can state that, indeed, we have a very conclusive example as regards the potential of the socialist agriculture, of our socialist state, through a correct policy applied to the field of agriculture! (loud, prolonged applause)

This year's output exceeds our provisions for the years 2000; however we hope that our whole agriculture will continue to consolidate and develop and it will progress, in order to achieve a more marked increase of the yields per hectare and, therefore, a more marked increase of the agricultural output in all areas.

Likewise, the potato, vegetable, fruit, grape, sunflower seed, soybean, and other yields have been doubled and in some cases we have achieved even three times greater yields than a year ago.

On this basis we were able to plan the quantity of products necessary to ensure a good supply to the population.

Likewise, in the field of animal breeding, although we have not achieved the goals stipulated by the 13th congress, we have the necessary amount to ensure a good supply to the people. I believe that you have learned that, as a matter of fact, we have an average of about 90 kg of meat per inhabitant considering the amount of animals that we are going to slaughter with a view to achieve this quantity of meat.

I would like to inform the plenum that, at the same time, we also thought of ensuring the appropriate conditions to increase the number of animals, particularly cattle and sheep—fields in which we still have some lags.

However, next year we will slaughter 1.1 million cattle for domestic consumption and we will slaughter 8.5 million pigs for the centralized state stock and about 4.5 million or even more pigs will be slaughtered in people's own farms—which virtually means about 13 million pigs, representing more than half a pig per inhabitant.

We will ensure a marked increase of poultry meat output. In this respect, we envisage the slaughtering of

300 million poultry for the state stock, to which we can certainly add scores of millions of poultry slaughtered in people's own farms.

Likewise, we envisage slaughtering almost 8 million sheep, although we should consider a more marked increase in the number of sheep next year in order to attain our established goals. The same can be said for other areas.

A proper management of these means will ensure an appropriate supply and, as a matter of fact, this exceeds the norms established by international organizations, including the norms established in our own country, regarding the calorie consumption and the consumption of meat, meat products, and other products.

We decided to ensure this supply and we have to do all we can and see to it that these products will get to all working people, in order to demonstrate that not only have we developed our country, not only have we paid off our foreign debts, but also that we have all we need to make the life of our people one of the best in Europe and in the world! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!)

The program that we have adopted is a realistic program. We have all we need in order to implement it in all areas and I hope that every county, including our capital city, will fulfill the tasks incumbent on them in the field of self-management and self-sufficiency and the central bodies will fulfill their role of providing control and guidance for the appropriate operation of the whole activity.

As far as the report on the preparations for the congress and the party elections is concerned, one can say that in general the activity of preparations for the congress is being appropriately carried out, starting with the economic activity and the activity of properly organizing party meetings and conferences, which will assist the 14th Party Congress to be fully aware of all issues and discuss all issues on the agenda and adopt the best decisions with a view to ensuring our homeland's firm advance on the path of socialism and communism. Let us do all we can in the few days that are left before the 14th Party Congress, and appropriately carry out the party meetings, county conferences, and thoroughly and concretely discuss the issues of socioeconomic development of localities, of towns, and counties and discuss the fulfillment of the socioeconomic plans and the issues of perfecting our whole activity.

Let us see to it that all counties and the delegates from all counties report to the congress the best results in all fields of activity and give a honest presentation of the opinions of Communists, of working people, and of all citizens in all localities and counties. I want to repeat that we should see to it that the thorough discussion of all issues and the endorsement of decisions regarding the future development of our homeland will lead to the unflinching implementation of the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's firm advancement toward communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

Let us work with the firm confidence in the correctness of the cause of socialism, because this is fully in keeping with the interests of our nation and of the whole of mankind! Let us always serve the people, socialism, and the country's independence! (loud applause and chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!", "Ceausescu re-elected at the 14th Congress!")

With this I declare the proceedings of the plenum closed. I wish you success in your work, comrades! (loud, prolonged cheers and chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!," "Ceausescu and the people!," "Ceausescu re-elected at the 14th Congress!," "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride." All those present in the hall rise and in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity cheer and chant minutes on end for the Romanian Communist Party—the leading political force of our whole nation—for the secretary general of our party and the president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

Weekly Condemns Western 'Anticommunism'

AU2310132589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1143 GMT 23 Oct 89

["Anticommunism or the Illusion of Checking Social Progress"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/10/1989—In its section "Contemporary Ideologic Confrontations", the weekly "ROMANIA LITERARA" carries, under the above title, an article signed by politologist Ion Mitran, in its latest issue (42/1989), which reads inter alia:

Ample Western political literature—books, reviews, newspapers, radio and television broadcasts—has turned into a noisy and more and more aggressive ideologic "artillery" against revolutionary ideas and practices, against peoples' option for free, independent assertion. Long compromised in history, such a propaganda is attempting again, either overtly or covertly, to take action against any idea of progress, of revolution. Neoliberal, neoconservative or neoradical trends, a true malady of innovating sociopolitical terms, sprung from the conscience of a dangerous state of crisis and of the desiderata to find a remedy, can do nothing else than "reinvent" the old.

Drawing on the old basic stock of petrified, apologetic ideas and theses, such a propaganda maintains that some concepts and methods of analysis specific to the capitalist economy and social life, the interpretation and settlement of some problems would have become "universally valid". It is no secret that such theories are meant to play the role of a "Trojan Horse" in the field of ideas and practices of advance along the path of socioeconomic progress. Sometimes the sociopolitical thinking shows the effect of ideologic "anesthesia". An effect whose "reverberation" is, among other things, the promotion of equally anesthetic concepts such as the alleged deideologization of the relations between socialism and capitalism the world over.

Exponent of historically superseded political interests, the social thinking serving capitalism tries today, as always since the emergence of the revolutionary theory, to organize a new "ideologic counteroffensive." Just as in the past, its successive campaigns are meant to confuse the masses, to discredit widely and for a long time the idea of revolution, of socialism as a social system.

Avowed political interests to defend and preserve the old social system are behind and maintain vast propaganda actions and the new campaigns try to validate the theses and concepts of classical capitalism, beyond ideologic frontiers and sociopolitical options, unfortunately written and accepted sometimes by authors who do want to please in the name of peaceful coexistence those who cherish the renunciation of scientific principles confirmed by practice. Peaceful coexistence refers to interstate relations and the ideologic confrontation to class relations, phenomena of a different nature which cannot and should not be mistaken for one another. As a result, peaceful coexistence cannot be seen as a renunciation of philosophic, political, ideologic conceptions.

To shun and in fact to conceal the intrinsic inability of capitalism to change its own structures and relations, alienating for the human condition, let alone to "revolutionize" them, pursue the promotion of the idea that the overcoming of its irreconcilable contradictions would have occurred and can occur without in-depth, basic changes of the old mode and relations of production, of the anachronical character of private ownership [sentence as received]. The search for a "new" social identity and ideological justification for the capitalist way of thinking and action, i.e. mode of production relies on the same leitmotif as in the past century the "sacred private property" big or small (preferably big, even passing over national borders).

Ideologic trends in the contemporary bourgeois thinking theorize the "renewal" of the old system, inventing antithetically the "wearing out" of socialism. Moreover, without as much as shying to repeat the very slogans which legitimate anticommunism as a political doctrine, its "modern" spokesmen reinvented the thesis of the so-called "dissolution" of socialism in the "society of technico-scientific revolution and data processing."

The recrudescence of anticommunism, the return to obsolete theories or their innovation, in contradiction with any illusion about the alleged de-ideologization are obviously indicative of the continuation of the class struggle. The intention of some theoreticians is to convince everyone that among the priorities of the 21st century there will be the "parallelism" of the development of capitalism and socialism, "facing the same problems," which would render the class confrontation out of date. Superposing and confounding far apart historical epochs, those who share such like conceptions, invoking Marx's authority, want to accredit as a "soporific" to the revolutionary spirit, the assertion that, in one country or another, socialism cannot be established unless the respective country "had been under the socializing influence of capitalism." The subterfuge of the ideologic manoeuver is obvious and in between the lines of the propaganda discourse, the one and the same slogan and urge emerge: "Before turning socialist, be capitalists as long as possible."

In this ideatic [as received] context, while slashing at the theory of scientific socialism, at the new system as a whole and in every country where it has been built, anticommunism obstinately employs the method of the "differentiated" political and economic treatment of the socialist countries. Strange criteria, which range from high praise to slanderous and brutal attitudes, from the search for relations of "understanding" to the interference in home affairs (certainly, not only in the case of socialist countries) to the promotion of destabilization, and disclose not only mere abstract theories, but various financial practices and promises meant to boost the private property, even socialism provided it is the-..."market" one [sentence as received]. The crossfire of anticommunism is aimed at central, basic ideas and principles of the theory and practice of socialism. All this in order to disseminate the opinion that "the best of worlds remains the old one" which would renew itself continually and in fact would no longer be... capitalist.

It is clear that no one would have expected the ideology of the capital to recognize the achievements of socialism. Least of all could one have expected a retrograde ideology pursuing counterrevolutionary aims, to accept the idea that has become historical that in overcoming the difficulties left by the heritage of the past in a process, particularly the poor development of the production forces, socialism brought and brings about radical changes in all fields of the social life. The eradication of exploitation, of class inequalities, of oppression of any kind, the true guaranteeing of the basic human rights, of the right to work, to learn, of equality for all are historic facts. But, in the battle to win the public opinion, the more or less adroit shunning of the truth, the distortion of economic, social, political and cultural facts—permanent "strategic aim" of anticommunism—can in no way provide useful arguments to the lost cause of "giving capitalism new moral support".

Today, the revolutionary transformation of human society is topical more than ever before in history, whose basic themes are of a political nature par excellence, permanently entailing peremptory ideological stances, bold pursuits and critical reconsiderations. In this respect, the nature of socialism as a system undergoing continual changes and improvement within a process that faces contradictions, is relative to the substance of those changes, their concordance with humanist finality, with the ensurance of true social and national justice and with the attainment of the revolutionary ideals of the masses oppressed and exploited in capitalism.

The building and improvement of the socialist society is a complex process. As a socioeconomic practice, the new system, which, historically speaking, is relatively young, is built by stages within a purposefully guided process of improvement. The advance of the new system, the efforts to surmount a number of contradictions strongly highlight that outside "influences" and, even more so, the imposition of solutions for development or improvement only lead to anomalies, to sharper difficulties. The socialist society, as a live body that grows stronger and stronger owing to its purposeful development upon its own bases, cannot assimilate "a transplant," as rejection, a natural organic response, will emerge sooner or later.

The existing shortfalls and difficulties are in no way connected with the essence of the new system; rather, they have to do with deviations and mistakes, with the violation of some of the basic principles of scientific socialism, with the disregard of general laws and of specific realities. It is the RCP's [Romanian Communist Party] view that the difficulties occurred at one time or another, in one place or another, did not have and cannot have anything in common with the nature of socialism, with its fundamental principles, the way the apologists of capitalism try to persuade everyone.

As for the political system, bourgeois ideology makes a "model" and an "ideal" of its own outlook and prejudice, according to which democracy would be tantamount to the "multiparty system." It is common knowledge that alternate access to power by bourgeois parties has never ever led anywhere to a "harmonization" of the interests of the exploiters with those of the exploited. On the other hand, it is an elementary truth of social thinking that the interests of the capitalist property did not, do not and cannot coincide with the interests of the broad masses of people.

Seen from the historical perspective of the new system, the opening of ways conducive to forms of ownership alien from the revolutionary essence, to "market socialism" and to political structures that diminish and even try to annul the leading political role of the party of the working class in the name of an alleged "dialogue with several forces," strays away from the principles and the objective demands for the improvement of society on the basis of scientific socialism. It is like "ideas" and like "improvements" that are espoused by the opposite ideology and find "understanding" even in anticommunist circles.

Today, just like in the past, anticommunism is an instrument of reactionary circles and of imperialism and serves their class policy, the domination and oppression of other peoples. The active, principled, staunch fight against reactionary outlooks, against all superseded anti-socialist and anticommunist—in the last analysis, anti-humanist—ideas is a requirement of paramount importance, a component of the fight for social progress and peace.

Elena Ceausescu Chairs Education Council Plenum

AU2110202889 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 21 Oct 89

["Plenary Meeting of National Council of Science and Education"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/10/1989—A plenary meeting of the National Council of Science and Education took place in Bucharest, on Saturday, October 21. Presided over by Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, the plenary meeting analyzed the results scored in the activity for the fulfillment of the plan of scientific research and application of the new technology in 1986-1989, for the carrying through of the programs of development and improvement of education in the current five-year period, as well as the tasks deriving for these sectors from the orientations comprised in the draft program-directive and the theses for the 14th congress of the RCP.

The resolution of the June plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP on President Nicolae Ceausescu's re-election to the supreme office of RCP general secretary of the RCP at the 14th congress was presented during the proceedings.

Numerous participants made addresses on the items on the agenda. The speakers made an exigent analysis of the activity deployed in the current five-year period in the domain of scientific research and application of the new technology. It was stressed that under the direct leadership of Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc, action was permanently taken for the implementation of the programs endorsed by the 13th congress of the RCP, with the active participation of the central institutes, of the units of scientific research, technological engineering, design and production, of the specialty cadres in higher learning in the fulfillment of the tasks devolving to scientific creation in all domains and branches of socio-economic activity.

An important place in the works was held by the problems related to the fulfillment of the tasks devolving upon scientific research in the period ahead. It was emphasized that the exemplary fulfillment of the program of scientific research and application of the new technology in 1990 and in the five-year period to come would provide conditions for Romania to become a powerful force in science, education, and culture in the next decades.

Emphasized during the plenary meeting were also the important achievements scored by the learning establishments of all grades. It was highlighted that the development and improvement of the learning network of all grades ensured the access of all sons and daughters of the country to education, science and culture, creating the requisites for the generalization of the 12-year education.

The participants in the debates showed that according to the master program of the 14th congress of the RCP, the enrolling of all youth of the country in forms of training required by the development level of the national economy will proceed in conditions of further improvement and modernization of education of all grades all while organically integrating it with production and research.

The documents on the agenda were unanimously endorsed at the close of the debates.

The resolution of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Science and Education regarding President Nicolae Ceausescu's re-election to the office of party's general secretary at the 14th congress was unanimously endorsed.

Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc, took the floor at the close of the plenary meeting.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony Held on Army Day

AU2410212289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1634 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/10/1989—On the day of the Romanian Armed Forces, wreaths were laid on Tuesday, 24 October, at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Homeland and the Ghencea Military Cemetery in Bucharest on behalf of the National Defence Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior, of the Bucharest City RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Committee and of the City People's Council, as well as of the War Veterans' Committee.

Wreaths were also laid at the memorial to the Soviet heroes and at the cemeteries of Soviet soldiers at Jilava and Herastrau.

On the same occasion wreaths were laid at the Memorials and Cemeteries of Romanian and Soviet Soldiers who died in the antifascist war.

Ceausescu Visits Public Catering Units

AU2610211189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1941 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/10/1989—Thursday, 26 October, RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary, president of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to several public catering units and market places in Bucharest, continuing the analysis and operative setting of measures meant to ensure the continuous improvement of the population's supply system of goods sales, of alimentary products in particular. On the occasion an analysis was made of the way in which the tasks set and recommendations made during the visits and analyses made of late to the end of implementing the programme for the population's supply with foodstuffs were carried into effect. It was noted that, as steps were taken in the spirit of the orientations set, the activity in the trading units improved, the shops and market places being better supplied with alimentary products, vegetables and fruit. Meat and meat preparations sales are better organized. Culinary preparations, fish and canned fish are secured in a great diversity. The alimentary shops, the units selling salami, sausages and cheese boast a larger stock of commodities of a better quality, there are various sorts of bread.

Special attention was paid during the analysis to the reorganization of shopping areas, and to the setting up of shopping complexes, functional and well equipped facilitating goods sales to the population.

During the visit the RCP general secretary talked to a large number of citizens consulting with them.

Delegate Addresses UN on Disarmament

AU2410213389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2049 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 24/10/1989—During the debates on disarmament, an item on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session, the Romanian permanent representative to the UN addressed the Political and Security Committee referring to the necessity of achieving nuclear disarmament and consolidating international peace and security. It is imperiously necessary to give up the improvement of nuclear weapons, and remove the factors of imbalance through negotiations, to renounce the modernization of short-range missiles and start negotiations for their elimination from arsenals, to stop all nuclear tests. In this context the Romanian representative showed that Romania backed the amending of the 1963 treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water and its extension to also cover underground nuclear tests.

At the same time, the Romanian representative said, the General Assembly must renew its appeal to the USA and the USSR to conclude the accord on the reduction of their nuclear strategic arsenals by 50 percent as soon as possible.

Likewise, the speaker pointed to the importance of a call of the General Assembly that an agreement be reached as soon as possible at the Vienna negotiations on conventional weapons in Europe regarding the reduction of troops, conventional arms and military spending by at least 50 percent, in a first stage, under a strict international control.

The speaker reiterated Romania's proposal that the negotiations in Geneva, within the conference on disarmament, on the convention regarding the banning and elimination of chemical weapons be correlated with the negotiations on the elimination of nuclear arms so that they be a component of the package of measures to avoid the situations of using weapons as instruments of blackmailing and threatening states. He stressed that Romania was for the halting of the militarization of outer space and for its transformation into a common asset of the whole mankind, in an area of cooperation among all the states of the world for peaceful purposes exclusively.

The need was emphasized for the UN to pay greater attention to the utilization of the material and financial means released through disarmament for the economic and social development of states, for increasing the support granted to the developing countries.

Stress was laid on the imperative of all states' participation in the debate and settlement of disarmament-related questions imposed by the requirement of democratizing international relations and by the indivisible character of international peace and security.

Protocol on Goods Exchange Signed With SFRY

AU2710215589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/10/1989—The protocol on goods exchanges and services between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for 1990 was signed in Bucharest on 27 October.

The document was signed for Romania by Mihail Micu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and for Yugoslavia by Djordje Hadzi-Mihailovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign economic relations.

Ceausescu Receives Departing Indonesian Envoy

AU2710115189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1004 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 27/10/1989—Friday, 27 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Heman Benny Mochtan, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia, at the end of his mission to Romania.

During the interview, stress was laid on the cooperative links between Romania and Indonesia and the wish was expressed to work to further develop them, in the mutual advantage, in the interests of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

The Indonesian ambassador warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council and the Romanian Government for the support he had been given to fulfill his mission in Romania.

Further Reportage on Loncar Visit to USSR

Loncar Meets With Gorbachev

LD3110152289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Talks began in Moscow this afternoon between Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The Soviet leader received Loncar in the CPSU Central Committee building and cordially welcomed him.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side are Ilija Djukic, assistant federal secretary, and Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow.

On the Soviet side in addition to Gorbachev and Foreign Ministry Shevardnadze, taking part in the talks are Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Aboimov, Vadim Loginov, Soviet ambassador in Belgrade.

Gorbachev Talks 'Cordial, Intensive'

LD3110205489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1856 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Moscow, Oct 31 (TANJUG)—The Soviet Union considers relations with Yugoslavia "one of the priorities" of its foreign (?Policy) Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said during talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar.

The one-hour meeting was assessed as "open, cordial and intensive" by Yugoslav circles.

Gorbachev completely agreed with this morning's talks between Loncar and Shevardnadze on the character and scope of the two countries' relations. Both sides noted that the declaration adopted during Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia in March 1988 gave major impetus to the development of bilateral relations.

Loncar said that Yugoslavia was oriented towards market economy and that Prime Minister Ante Markovic's government was enforcing in full swing the essential economic reforms.

There is no dilemma about the necessity of political pluralism, although there are differences on how to go about its realization, Loncar said.

Pluralism is undoubtedly the "inevitable path in the reconstruction of socialism," Gorbachev said, but added that a multi-party system in multi-national countries, like the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, could provoke the process of desintegration.

Gorbachev and Loncar agreed that the biggest difficulties in both countries were economic, followed by social and inter-nationality problems.

They stressed the need to continue the struggle for peace based on demilitarization, democratization and plurality of international relations. They agreed that the principles of a legal state, protection of the individual citizen and pluralism were the bases on which reconstruction of socialism was being implemented.

Talks With Shevardnadze

LD3110210489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Moscow, October 31 (TANJUG)—The first (?round) of talks between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, held in Moscow today, has confirmed that the past several years have been "the best years in relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR."

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Loncar underscored the importance of the principles contained in the 1956 Declaration on the Mutual Relations and in the declaration signed during Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia last year. Loncar said that the past several years have also been "the most stable years" in relations between the two countries, with which Shevardnadze agreed.

Loncar and Shevardnadze agreed that the relations between the two countries are comprehensive and stable also because they have been free of "ideologization" and prejudices and fitted into "firm and realistic frameworks." The political relations between the two countries, as set out, have been developing very well. For instance, the current is the fourth meeting between the Yugoslav and Soviet chief diplomats.

Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze drew attention to the policy of "new thinking" and its positive consequences in Europe and the world, at large. In such relations, no country can count on a monopolistic or privileged position, Shevardnadze set out.

The 9th non-aligned summit, held in Belgrade, has marked a new advance of the non-aligned countries on the international stage, the Soviet foreign minister said and pointed out that the Belgrade summit has defined new global directions for the solution of numerous world issues.

Loncar set out that the economic relations between the two countries are of great importance, but openly drew attention to the Yugoslav trade surplus with the Soviet Union, which amounts to a total of around two billion dollars.

Loncar explained why such a high surplus poses a problem for the Yugoslav economy and noted, in that context, that the problem could acquire a certain political meaning, which he said Yugoslavia would not want to happen. Shevardnadze upheld Loncar's ideas for the solution of the problem of Yugoslavia's trade surplus with the USSR and suggested that a special group be formed to follow the problem and recommend solutions for it.

LCY Hails Socialist Reform, Supports Changes

LD3110214589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 31 (TANJUG)—The processes of reform in socialist countries are deep and far-reaching. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) supports all changes which bring a new quality to socialism, so that it can answer the demands of the modern age, a statement from today's session of the LCY Presidency says.

The Yugoslav party leadership believes that it is the right of each country and party to bring decisions on social processes in its own country in accord with its specific qualities.

The LCY Presidency statement condemns any foreign interference and proclamation of universal models, which would limit the autonomy of each nation in reaching decisions on its own future.

Presidency on EEC Slovene Amendments Stand

LD2510203789 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] The Yugoslav Presidency held a session today which was presided over by Dr Janez Drnovsek. The Presidency discussed the report on the recent visit to the United States by Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC].

As reported the Presidency made the evaluation that the talks with the U.S. hosts have helped Yugoslav efforts in ensuring that the economic reform is understood more realistically, and this is very important for the further development of economic relations between the two countries. Ante Markovic's talks with the financial and economic quarters in the United States had the same intention as well. The talks which the FEC president had with international financial institutions were also assessed as positive.

The Yugoslav Presidency also discussed and approved the assessments and stands of the FEC based on the request of the Yugoslav Presidency in connection with the constitutional and legal situation which has arisen with the adoption of the amendments to the Slovene Constitution. The essence of these assessments and stands is the principle that, should it be established that the constitutions of some socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces do not coincide with the Yugoslav Constitution, the Federal Constitution will be applied consistently. In its assessments and stands the FEC laid down the procedures and the application of federal laws and other regulations based on the Yugoslav Constitution should problems arise or if some republican or provincial regulation were to be adopted which runs counter to the Yugoslav Constitution.

It was noted that so far there had been no such cases.

During its session today the Presidency also adopted a decision granting pardon to some people serving their sentence either as a result of their petition or because the step was due to them.

Ex-Kosovo Chief Vlasi Trial Opens in Mitrovica

AU3110130489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Titova Mitrovica, 30 Oct (TANJUG)—The trial of Azem Vlasi, former president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo; Aziz Abrasi, president of the managing board of the Trepca Combina; Burhan Kavaja, director of the Trepca mine in Stari Trg; Ljazer Krasnici, director of the Elektrokosovo Work Organization of Pristina; and 11 other leading personalities in Stari Trg started in the District Court of Titova Mitrovica today.

The prosecution lead by Spasoje Zamfirovic, district public prosecutor, accuses all of them of inspiring, organizing, and fomenting the November protests and demonstrations by the Albanians in Pristina and other places in Kosovo, and the 8-day miners' strike in Stari Trg in February, which were events that later caused grave political and security problems.

In addition to Vlasi, Abrasi, Kavaja, and Krasnici, the accused are Ibis Jonusi, aged 39, technical director of the mine; Mensur Fejzua, aged 48, chief maintenance engineer; Riza Musliju, aged 40, director of the minme work community; Ismail Nimani, aged 33, mine technician; Murselj Haziri, aged 32, mine technician; Sinan Kurtesi, aged 31, technical secretary of the mine; Amiz Kadriju, aged 44, worker; Veti Osmani, aged 50, miner; Avdi Uka, aged 46, miner; Jetise Bajrami, aged 39, miner; and Tahir Salihu, aged 34, worker.

The accused were led into the court room precisely at 1000, and the trial started 15 minutes later. The trial is covered by 17 domestic and 8 foreign journalists. It is attended by two family members of each of the accused. The accused are defended by 19 counsel in all. The trial is conducted by a bench of five judges presided by Ismet Emre, and the prosecution is led by Spasoje Zamfirovic, district public prosecutor.

The president of the bench of judges opened the trial by noting the presence of the accused and of their defense counsel. When he asked for any remarks, there followed a number of demands by Vlasi's counsel and by Vlasi himself, objecting to the president of the court, to the district public prosecutor, to the president of the Kosovo Supreme Court and to all the judges of the Supreme Court of the Province, as well as to the public prosecutor of the province.

The defense counsel in turn joined the appeal by Azem Vlasi objecting to all the courts in the territory of the entire Socialist Republic of Serbia and demanding that the trial be held on "neutral" ground, such as the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Socialist Republic of Croatia, or the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

The objections to the judge, to the prosecutor, and to other courts were first lodged by Vlasi's counsel Rajko Danilovic. Explaining the objection to Court President Ismet Emre, Danilovic stated that Emre was transfered "literally in a day" from his post as a Kosovo Supreme Court judge to the post of president of the Titova Mitrovica District Court and said that this was done at the order of somebody outside the judiciary. Danilovic connected this with the announcement at the Belgrade meeting [on 28 February] that Vlasi was to be arrested.

His second reason as that the president of the court prejudiced the outcome of the investigations with a statement he had made before the indictment was raised. Danilovic also stated that the president of the court is an emigrant from Albania and he demanded proof of when he acquired Yugoslav citizenship, which would show whether he is legally entitled to conduct the trial. [passage omitted]

Endorsing the preceding objections, Counsel Hasan Hoti stated that it was a case of a staged political trial and that his client Vlasi was accused because he was an ethnic Albanian. According to Hoti, the indictment manipulates this group of accused Albanians, to whom counterrevolutionary acts are ascribed. [passage omitted]

Even during the investigations, Counsel Hoti proposed, and announced that he would later request, that Slobodan Milosevic, Rahman Morina, Remzi Koljgeci, and Kacusa Jasari should be called as witnesses. He believed that their statements would be significant for establishing the facts, because Vlasi worked with them for a long time. [passage omitted]

A statement by Azem Vlasi and his requests caused particular interest. Vlasi began to elaborate in detail about his arguments which were chiefly political, and he continued to do so although he was cautioned on several occasions by President Ismet Emre that he should only submit his requests. Vlasi said at the very beginning that it was now quite clear that "I have not committed any crime, and I am not a counterrevolutionary or a criminal. This is well known by those who organized this rigged political trial with a fabricated background."

Interrupted by the president of the court, Vlasi said that he was not misusing the trial to make speeches, but he added that "such organizing of a political process (?demonstrates) a certain policy toward Kosovo and toward the ethnic Albanians for the sake of allegedly 'settling the situation,' and it was a policy that 'settles' the situation through emergency measures and not through democratic methods."

He stated that the campaign for his "political liquidation" had been conducted for a long time, but the "closing stage" began after the 16th session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee. All of the propaganda and police machinery had been put to this use. Vlasi said that the chief agents were Slobodan Milosevic and Rahman Morina. Vlasi accused Morina of being the chief agent involved in overthrowing the former provincial leadership, and an important condition for him liquidating Vlasi was Milosevic's promise that he would receive a high position.

Vlasi said that although the original plan had failed after the November events, which Vlasi did not consider to have been hostile, the official assessments of the November events were to provide a basis for engaging all of the propaganda and police machinery.

Vlasi said that the February strikes expressed the dissatisfaction of the people because their fate was being decided without them. My visiting the Stari Trg miners for humanitarian reasons was used as a direct pretext for my arrest, Vlasi said.

Vlasi said that he believed that his arrest had been prepared earlier, and he recalled that Slobodan Milosevic had "promised it in front of the public at large," while Morina allegedly issued the order.

Vlasi said that Remzi Koljgeci knew much of this and he announced that he was a key witness "who has much to say." Vlasi also said that he did not support any kind of counterrevolution, nationalism, or separatism.

"I do not know what happened in March, but the events in November and February were political events that should be politically assessed. I do not regret that I was in the mine among the miners; I am proud that I was," Vlasi stressed.

He said that he believed that some witnesses were subjected to pressure, that they were summoned by the Security Service for "processing," that the court had received an order from political officials to hold a political trial, and that it was "utter hypocrisy" for Rahman Morina to say that the court was independent and that no pressure should be exerted on it. Vlasi even said that this had been stated by a man who had been exerting such pressure.

Then Vlasi said that he had no confidence in a trial being held in a territory where demands had been heard that he should be killed, where public promises had been made that he would be tried, and where people are allegedly persecuted "for two sentences and an assessment." The assessment that he had "acted against the League of Communists of Yugoslavia policy" was used for political persecution, he believed, and the assessment that "he had acted from the counterrevolutionary positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism" was used for criminal prosecution.

Vlasi requested that the editorial offices of POLITIKA and JEDINSTVO be prevented from covering the trial. As a reason he alleged that these newspapers are involved in the machinery planning his liquidation. He announced that he will file charges against POLITIKA because of its "gross insults" against him and he said that JEDINSTVO had published a false report of his visiting Montenegro and organizing a terrorist group there.

Azem Vlasi concluded his statement with a political declaration to the effect that "at a time when all of Europe hurries toward democratization and East Europe is shedding Stalinism, we are trying to settle the situation in Kosovo with Stalinist methods."

Bajram Keljmendi, Vlasi's defense counsel, objected that the president of the bench is also the president of the court, that he had assumed his post at the conclusion of the investigation, that this was allegedly kept secret, and that it all was no accident. [passage omitted]

After the defense counsel had spoken for 4 hours, the trial was adjourned until a higher court rules on the submissions made.

Further Pro-Vlasi Demonstrations Continue

Pristina Protests

LD3110211289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1926 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Pristina, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Some time after 1800 [1700 GMT], a group of about 200 demonstrators gathered in the very center of Pristina, in front of the Grand Hotel. They shouted slogans "Free Azem", "Kosovo, Republic," "Constitution, Republic," and others.

The security forces broke up the group swiftly by using tear gas. Numerous passersby at a near-by promenade did not join the demonstrators. After the police intervention, the usual atmosphere returned to the street.

Afterwards, the demonstrators tried to gather in front of a high school in Pristina, but the attempt was successfully curtailed. Less numerous groups of people are still on side-streets, so it is not certain whether there will be fresh protests during the evening.

One gets the impression that this time, demonstrators decided to employ the tactic of 'small-scale incitement' by appearing in small groups in various parts of the town.

Otherwise, the province is relatively peaceful. According to information which one can get at the moment, except for the demonstrations in Pristina there are no other gatherings this evening.

Militiamen Patrol Pristina

AU3110215789 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Our correspondent Milisav Mihajlovic reported half an hour ago with new information from Pristina. Here is his report:

Pristina is quiet at the moment. Only patrols of militia are on the streets; these patrols have more of a preventative effect and do not have any real work to do. Their latest intervention ended some time before 2100 [2000 GMT], when they dispersed a group of demonstrators who had again tried to provoke a protest in the district of Vranjevac, which the reporters here jokingly call the Pristina Bronx.

The intervention by the security forces was the same as yesterday's. Tear gas was only used when aggressive Albanian separatists began to stone the militiamen. We have discovered that a number of demonstrators have been detained.

The demonstrators broke the windows of a Nis Ekspres bus. Quite a large number of militiamen are also protecting the student center in Pristina, where this evening several hundred separatists tried to attract the inhabitants of the town's student quarter by chanting hostile slogans. Members of the security organs dispersed them with tear gas.

The law-enforcement organs are obviously not repeating the mistakes of this March, and the impression is that they have done their job well this time.

Urosevac Protest Broken Up

LD3110211689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1854 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Urosevac, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Today around 1300, demonstrations started in Josip Broz Tito secondary school center, from where a group of some 100 secondary school students proceeded, passing through the yard of the 25 May elementary school, toward the town centre.

The group passed by Pjuboten Hotel and marched through the town center without making much noise. It was led by two secondary school girls, who called on pedestrians to join them. The passers-by, however, were indifferent.

The group of students then proceeded toward St. Uros Orthodox Church, where they were joined by 400 students from the former teacher-training and technical school. The demonstrators then became noisy, and shouted "Azem, Azem," and "Tito, party" while walking toward the center.

Several tens of previously indifferent passers-by joined the demonstrators.

Due to the swift action of the bodies of the secretariat for internal affairs, the demonstrations—in which, according to eyewitnesses, between 600 and 1,000 people took part—were broken up. The situation is presently calm.

However, there are small groups around side streets, which, as assumed, could try again to demonstrate when this evening several thousand people gathered, as customary, in the street in Urosevac for the promenade.

Pristina Radio on Events in Kosovo, Vlasi Trial

AU3110211589

[Editorial report] Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 31 October devotes 13 minutes to items pertaining to the events in Kosovo and the Vlasi trial. The first item refers to the electoral assembly of the Kosovo veterans organization in Pristina, which elected candidates to various provincial and federal posts. Hysen Kajdomcaj, Kosovo Province presidency president, and Rahman Morina, president of the Kosovo League of Communists (LC) Presidium, attended the meeting. The report delivered by the organization's president, Borislav Dermocic, says that the meeting was held ahead of schedule "due to the economic crisis, the Albanian nationalist and separatist activities, as well as those of other nationalisms, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and the existence of hostility and confrontation in various environments throughout the province as a result of the mistaken policies of the previous leadership of Kosovo."

The report quotes excerpts from various speeches. One of the speakers is reported as saying that "the political and security situation in the field is serious and complicated and has become even more exacerbated as a result of the beginning of the trial of Azem Vlasi and his codefendants. Another direct factor is the interventions from Slovenia in favor of the suspension of the trial," and he adds further on that "this constitutes nothing less than pressure on the judicial organs."

Hysen Kajdomcaj, president of the Kosovo Provincial Presidency, also addressed the meeting, accusing Albanian nationalists and separatists of "deliberately organizing these actions to cause an exacerbation of ethnic relations" and to induce "the continued emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, to exploit dissatisfaction in some working collectives, and to organize work stoppages, school boycotts, and hostile demonstrations," as well as to "cause bloodshed in Kosovo, a large-scale conflict, and a repetition of past events." He also condemned the strike by the Stari Trg miners as "an organized, hostile action directed against the policy of the League of Communists." Other speakers are also quoted as saying the same type of thing.

In the next item, an announcer says that the Presidium of the Provincial LC Committee continues to receive telegrams of support from various collectives and institutions in a number of communes, in which its stands are endorsed and the strikes and demonstrations are being condemned.

This is followed by a report on today's meeting of the Prizren Commune LC Committee, which states that "the political and security situation in this commune was assessed as being serious and complicated, with a tendency to become further exacerbated." The report goes on to say that the meeting also took note of the fact that "polarization is taking place on the economic plane and stagnation on the economic one, bringing with it the danger of a deterioration of social conditions and poverty." The report adds: "The President of the Communal LC Committee (whose name is indistinct) presented his irrevocable resignation."

The next item refers to the situation in Podujeve Commune. The announcer says: "Following yesterday's demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and separatists in the commune, today the situation has been normalized. All schools and working organizations in this commune functioned normally." The announcer adds immediately: "However, today the Jeta e Re (New Life) Educational Center in Suhareke, was again a center of provocations by Albanian nationalists and separatists."

Another report refers to the situation in Ferizaj (Urosevac) Commune. A recorded telephone dispatch by a Radio Pristina correspondent begins by stating: "The political and security situation in Ferizaj Commune continues to be serious and complicated. Today, at about 1340 hours, public order was disrupted by a group of young people, mostly school children and hooligans who, inspired by obscure and destructive nationalist and separatist forces, marched along the main road of the city. Following the rapid intervention of the public security forces, the aforementioned group of demonstrators dispersed very quickly in various directions."

The next report, from Lipjan Commune, says: "Albanian nationalists and separatists once again became active today at the Secondary Education Center in Lipjan. Despite security measures in and around the school, some 150 schoolchildren started chanting hostile slogans at about 1340 hours. Their demonstration in the schoolyard lasted about 10 minutes. Following the intervention of their teachers, the pupils returned to their classes."

This is followed by a laconic statement by an announcer that: "Attempts to organize demonstrations also took place this evening in Pristina." No further details were given.

The next item refers to a meeting of war veterans in Zagred, Croatia, which condemned a gathering of Albanians in that city.

The last item in this bloc of Kosovo-related news is a 2-minute unattributed and mostly indistinct commentary denouncing the demonstrations held in various parts of Kosovo, as well as "demonstrations by some extreme Albanian groups in Ljubljana, Zagreb, Split, and Rijeka." The commentary also says: "The fact that these demonstrations were not strongly supported shows that the overwhelming majority of the Albanian nationality, but also of other nations and nationalities living in Kosovo, are positively interested in the stabilization of the political and security situation in the province." The commentary adds: "On the other hand, the latest events in Kosovo and in some cities in Croatia and Slovenia, which seem to provide nourishment to Albanian nationalism, are an attempt to hinder the work of the legal authorities, as was the case at the beginning of the trial in Titovo Mitrovica." The commentary concludes by saying that the numerous telegrams of support reaching the authorities in Kosovo are a "blow to the Albanian nationalists and separatists, who are extremely anxious to preserve the continuity of their hostile activity and the unstable situation in Kosovo, which is against the genuine interests of the Albanian nationality itself."

Disguised Kosovo Security Officials in Ljubljana

AU3110155389 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1430 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] The Sunday event in the Ljubljana Human Rights Protection Committee remains unclear. Jasa Zlobec, member of the committee, informed the Ljubljana militia that on Sunday, two Albanians falsely presented themselves as persecuted ethnic Albanians who had fled from Kosovo. In fact it transpired that they were employees of the Kosovo Provincial State Security Service. An investigation has been launched into the affair.

Ivan Jakic, adviser of the republican secretary for internal affairs, stated that the matter had not been clarified on the basis of the investigations so far. Asked about their competence, Jakic said that workers of other republican and provincial State Security services have no direct powers in the territory of Slovenia.

50 Stari Trg Miners Dismissed Because of Strike

AU3110220789 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] The leadership of the Stari Trg mine has dismissed about 50 of the miners who have refused to come out of the pit in the last few days, and the Trepca head office has announced other measures. The list of managers and supervisors in the mine will be reexamined in order to avoid the repetition of similar strikes.

It has been estimated that about 15 billion dinars has been lost in the last 5 days while the Stari Trg mine was closed. Results this year have been below what was planned and a loss was recorded of about 40 billion dinars in September alone. The Stari Trg mine should contribute 18 percent to the entire earnings of the Trepca combine, but this year Stari Trg's contribution has amounted to only 9 percent.

Bosnian Party Discusses Emigration of Serbs

AU3010205489 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina has supported the stands of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People concerning the contentious report of the security organs of Serbia. The committee also adopted the list of candidates for the most responsible posts in the League of Communists. During the discussion on the situation in Velika Kladusa and Agrokomerc, it was stated that the Central Committee sticks to its assessments and stands on this affair adopted 2 years ago. Here is a report by Ljubo Nikolic:

The Bosnian communists favor democratic reforms and pluralism, but are against a multiparty system. They want a unified League of Communists of Yugoslavia and not a league of alliances and proposed that the new program of the party be drafted between the 14th and 15th congresses in a period of 2 years.

As at the session of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People, most attention was paid to the report of the state organs of Serbia which refers to the emigration of Serbs from Bratunac and Srebrenica to the neighboring communes in Serbia.

Krsto Stjepanovic from [name indistinct] warned the Central Committee that interethnic relations have deteriorated in this area following the latest affair. The situation is difficult and could lead to the completely (?frozen) relations between the Serbs and Muslims, Stjepanovic said.

Milan Uzelac, Nijaz Durakovic and some other participants in the discussion said that this meeting should not affect the otherwise good relations between Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina. They favored contacts between the leaderships of the two republics in order to clarify the contentious issues.

As regards the assessments contained in the report of the state security of Serbia and the statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina supported the stands adopted by the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People and rejected both documents as unacceptable.

Briefing the Central Committee on the situation in Agrokomerc, Velika Kladusa, and Cazin, Saban Kevric said that it is complicated and that the programs concerning the financial rescue of Agrokomerc should be realized. He also said that legality must be upheld.

The Central Committee today adopted the list of candidates for the president of the Central Committee. The candidates are: Nijaz Durakovic, Smajo Beslija, and (?Fikret Asanovic).

There are six candidates for two members of Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia from Bosnia-Hercegovina. They are: Dzevad Dasic, Alija Mehmet, Aleksandar Kalmar, Resad Zutic, Filip Vukovic, and Zarko Primorac.

Uzelac on Bosnian-Serbian Relations

AU3010221589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Sarajevo, 30 Oct—We must not agree with the illegal conduct of the state security organs, its parts or individuals, that are more or less independent in their actions, becoming a starting point for assessing the entire relations with one of our socialist republics—in this case with the Socialist Republic of Serbia. This was stated by Milan Uzelac, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee [as received], at the beginning of his explanation of the extraordinary item on the agenda at today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina concerning the report on the illegal actions of the state security organs of Serbia toward Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina were given the original reports of the two republican state security organs. Considering all the circumstances regarding good neighborly cooperation, we cannot but publicly say that the case in question has the characteristics of something that is not line with the Constitution, that the actions by some parts of the state securities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia toward Bosnia-Hercegovina are in conflict with the Constitution, Uzelac said. First of all, this is manifested in an independent gathering of information on political relations and the situation in some parts of Bosnia-Hercegovina and on certain organs and individuals in Bosnia-Hercegovina with the purpose of proving the existence of pressure on the emigration of Serbs from those areas. Everything started, Uzelac continued, with the regular exchange of information with the Bosnian state security organs. While they were jointly checking and exchanging information until June this year, the two state security organs professionally and very thoroughly examined the cases such as an attack on a girl, shed light on an attack on a priest, and so forth. However, when the state security organs of Serbia started independent political work in this area (the communes of Bratunac and Srebrenica) in August of this year, they continued to work on the same cases which were previously jointly solved, but this time changed their context, Uzelac said.

So, in this context, Milan Uzelac stressed, they began to talk about attacks on "girls of Serbian nationality," or "on Serbian priests being attacked," and so forth, in order to support the theses that "the authorities are becoming weaker and that fundamentalism is realizing its strategy," something that is a general cause for the emigration of Serbs under duress.

This universal fundamentalism was introduced by Ahmed Smajlovic, "representative of the Islamic religious order and member of higher Islamic [Dzematski] councils in Europe and the world." Anyone who is interested, Uzelac continued, can easily establish that Ahmed Smajlovic was removed from top posts in the Islamic religious order as far back as March 1985, and cannot be a member of Islamic councils in Europe and the world—if they existed—for the pure reason that he died exactly 1 year before the discovery of this zealous representative of the state security organs of Serbia.

This is only an illustration of the methods used, and not of the polemics of this report, because addressing the polemics would be superfluous. We are not talking about professional methodological mistakes, but about something that should not be part of that service, either according to the Constitution or its functions. Second, Milan Uzelac said continuing, the distribution of the information gathered in such a way excluded the organs of Bosnia- Hercegovina, as well as the representatives of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in joint organs of the federation. Finally, the method of gathering and distributing this information predetermines the way they are used. I will not comment on the statement issued by the SFRY Presidency, Uzelac said. I will only point out that the fact that this highest organ of the country, whose authority should be irrefutable, was forced to make such a statement, has a certain meaning.

These are the elements that make this conduct essentially politically unacceptable. Whether the representatives of the regional center for state security or their associates carried out work professionally or not, whether they were physically present on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina or not, which seems to be the criterion in the statement of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, is only a formal issue, an issue without any real substance. Because of this formal approach, Uzelac stressed, this statement cannot be accepted.

In his introductory speech at today's plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Milan Uzelac said that Bosnia-Hercegovina was hit by a propaganda avalanche playing the card of disunity in the leadership of this republic. It is also necessary to reject the persistent attempts to confuse the issue, namely that the problem lies in the disunity of the leadership and not in unconstitutional and illegal acts toward Bosnia-Hercegovina. Moreover, Uzelac said, one should also reject the thesis that this was a case of "yet another affair" in Bosnia-Hercegovina and raise the question that should be raised: the responsibility of those who ordered the conduct of these operations, or with whose knowledge these unconstitutional and illegal operations were conducted, against Bosnia-Hercegovina. After all, the unity of the leadership is the best answer to the questions that have been raised. This was also established by the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It adopted not only a unified assessment of this case, but has also resolutely rejected attacks on joint living in Bosnia-Hercegovina and strongly appealed for equality, brotherhood and unity in the republic and country.

After an extensive discussion about this dispute, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted the proposal of its Presidium that the stands of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Bosnia-Hercegovina on the actions by some sections of the state security organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia toward Bosnia-Hercegovina represent the stands of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Slovene Executive Council President FEC Message

AU2510214689 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] Slovenia cannot repay its obligations toward the Federation by using its own sources of income, and therefore it suggests that the deficit be covered from new sources on the federal level, but this should not be done by introducing additional levies on the economy. This is pointed out in the letter Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Executive Council of Slovenia, has sent to Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, on behalf of the republican government.

The Slovene Executive Council supports Markovic's government, but it also points to some elements that deviate from the reform programs. The Slovene Executive Council assesses that there are some deviations in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries which are manifested in measures pertaining to the dinar exchange rate, import duties, exports stimulations, and the passive attitude toward the protectionism of some countries to which Yugoslavia exports.

Slovene League Central Committee Holds Session

Discusses Congress Document

AU2610205989 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] At its session today, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia discussed the draft program document prepared for the 11th congress of the Slovene Communists.

In his introductory report, Ciril Ribicic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, said that the program document that will be adopted at the 11th congress must express the orientation of the majority of the members and still permit the existence of various groups which may express their special views through special resolutions or in other ways that a (?minority) of delegates at the congress endorses.

We think that the most radical criticism of and distancing ourselves from real socialism are a contribution to preserving socialist ideas. Therefore, Ciril Ribicic went on to say, we support the Europe of today, that is, we want European ways here, at home, because we want to reject the internal Yugoslav criteria of being successful and to live and work at home in conformity with the strictest European criteria.

According to the draft program, the League of Communists of Slovenia will be a modern socialist party [stranka] and a new social movement, that is, a reformist organization that has equal footing, Sonja Lokar said today at the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia which was devoted to program documents. According to Lokar, this is a clear step forward from what is written in the Program of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

It was said during the debate that the democratic option that was created in Slovenia and fully expressed in this program is simply too dangerous for some political regimes in Yugoslavia which fear democracy, the market, and a different League of Communists.

Congress To Convene in Dec

LD2710152689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1959 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 26 October (TANJUG)—During today's session of the Slovene League of Communists [LC] Central Committee [CC] it was decided that the Slovene LC congress will be held on 22-23 December of this year. The proposal was also endorsed to reduce CC membership from 83 to 65; this is another issue to be decided on during the forthcoming congress.

Vice President Jovic Attends Slovene Presidency

AU3110203489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 30 Oct 89

["Dr Borisav Jovic at the Session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia"—TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 30 Oct (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia has informed the State Presidency that it would be useful to open a substantial debate on key questions about which there is the most disagreement. This was what Janez Stanovnik, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, said in Ljubljana today at the session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia devoted to the current sociopolitical and economic situation in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the SFRY. Dr Borisav Jovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, who is paying a 1-day visit to this republic, took part in the session.

Issues of the constitutional system, economic issues, and some aspects of international relations were discussed during the 4-hour debate in which all members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, as well as Dr Borisav Jovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, took part.

According to Stanovnik, the initiative to prepare the new constitution is most closely connected with the question of the position that the Yugoslav People's Army has in our society. Stanovnik said that the public statements some army officials have made recently have put a series of questions before us. There is the question of the coordination of public statements that pertain to the very principles of the constitutional position that the Yugoslav People's Army has in our society. Are these questions coordinated with the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Presidency, which is the commander of the Armed Forces? Stanovnik asked.

The questions of proclaiming a state of emergency and of introducing emergency measures are indirectly connected with this, Stanovnik said. So far, this issue has been regulated by guidelines alone. Our Presidency has warned the SFRY Presidency about this legal and constitutional aspect, he added.

Touching upon the issues of economic policy, Stanovnik pointed out that the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia supported the program orientation presented by Ante Markovic when he was premier designate, but now it cannot hide the fact that it is discontented with the many deviations from this program orientation, which was explained in the letter sent by Dusan Sinigoj. This refers in particular to interest rates, the dinar exchange rate, the social accounting system, and the questions deeply involved with the system. All of this cannot be observed outside the context of the current economic policy and we are very concerned about the rampant inflation, Stanovnik said.

Speaking about some foreign political issues, Stanovnik pointed out that they were pleased with the success of the nonaligned summit in Belgrade, with President Drnovsek's speech at the United Nations, as well as with the Presidency's stances on the so-called European orientation of our policy. The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia has several times pointed to Slovenia's insufficient participation in the activity of the Foreign Affairs Secretariat and has made critical remarks about the entire Yugoslav diplomatic network. All of this is closely connected with the reputation that our country enjoys in the world, which again depends on the general situation in the country. Stanovnik also pointed to some aspects of Slovenia's interest in our minorities living in Italy, Austria, and Hungary.

At the same time, the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia pointed to some unsolved questions such as, (?among other things), the Slovene Presidency's proposal to pardon the four men sentenced at the Ljubljana Military Court, the problem of the dialogue between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Republic of Serbia being put on hold, etc. [passage omitted]

According to Milan Kucan, the first official forum to initiate the beginning of the work on the Constitution was the Conference of the League of Communists of Slovenia. We did not want this work to turn into a confrontation, but unfortunately we are living in times in which all problems become politicized the moment that they appear.

The Constitution means reaching an agreement on the Federation. We have to take care of how to conclude this job. We are working on the Constitution during very unstable times, Kucan pointed out, and he added that one should see whether the Constitution legally sanctions the existing relations. There is also the fact that the ideological issues and the question of social ownership and of production relations have still not been clarified. This has not been cleared up ideologically and can complicate the entire discussion on drafting the new Constitution, Kucan pointed out.

According to Milan Kucan, the question is not whether one should work quickly or slowly, or whether one should drag one's feet or not, but one should work thoroughly and with good arguments so that the Constitution will be a new accord on the integration of the relations of Yugoslav society and its peoples and nationalities. We have a Constitution and this Constitution has opened the way to reforms; it is not an obstacle to the reforms unless the reform implies a revision of the present concept of the federation. The Constitution can be adopted only when the concept of the reform is clear and when we know what kind of social relations we want in all spheres.

Kucan assessed as a great shortcoming that we embarked on adopting a new Constitution without first completely evaluating the 1974 Constitution and what was not good in it. With the amendments, we have corrected many things and many others we have not. Likewise, one should shed voluntarism in assessing the existing Constitution because so many voluntarist assessments have been made about it that it concerns us.

In the opinion of Milan Kucan, the SFRY Presidency should have initiated a comparative analysis of the modern federation. [passage omitted]

Expressing his pleasure with the exhaustive and clear statements, Borisav Jovic said that direct and frank discussions may present the right road and manner to find the solutions.

The world does not think that we have failed, but it does not understand why we can no longer talk in a tolerant way and listen to each other more, Jovic said. Speaking about the preparations for writing the new SFRY Constitution, Jovic said that there were many questions that should be the subject of public discussions during the entire stage of preparations.

The SFRY Presidency has adopted the view that these questions will remain open until the Constitution is actually adopted. Alternative solutions will be proposed for the questions that are disputed, but initiatives and proposals will not be thus restricted. Jovic stressed that we will say in a general statement that all of the other initiatives and solutions that have been offered will be considered. The initiative by the state Presidency will not be put in such a form that it will prevent the further course of work. On the contrary, we are aware of the situation in Yugoslavia and our aim is to find the best solutions. Although the existing Constitution has exhausted its possibilities and should be changed, it should nevertheless be respected, Jovic said. One strives to achieve a greater degree of agreement on common solutions, and in this respect both approaches make possible the maximum inclusion of the professional and general public.

Referring to Stanovnik's question about the speeches by army comrades, Jovic stressed their constructive approach to the entire public discussion, for they are a subject in the political life of our country that is defined by the Constitution and the law. There is no dispute about it; they defend their stands with arguments and this should be accepted. I do not know whether they have any consultations before they present their stands, but it is certain that they have a right to their stands. In his words, they are subject to the Constitution and the law as regards actions, but not as regards expressing their stands and views, which is their right.

Regarding the proclamation of a state of emergency and emergency measures, Borisav Jovic stressed that this can be discussed if it is a problem for the future, and if it is a problem for the present time then the judiciary should deal with it.

With regard to the consideration of the constitutional amendments in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the other republics and provinces before the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, Jovic said that it would be unacceptable for any pressure to be put on the court.

If Slovenia has lagged behind so much economically in relation to neighboring countries, and Yugoslavia in relation to the world, it is very clear that this is a question of weaknesses in the system and not of peoples, said Jovic, adding that the absence of hope is a problem in Yugoslavia.

Changes to the economic system are essential and should be implemented immediately, which is something that is also made possible by the amendments to the SFRY Constitution. However, we cannot extricate ourselves from the crisis without changes in the political system. There is also the view that it would perhaps be better to change the Constitution little by little.

What the federation should be like is a key problem, said Jovic. We should particularly analyze the questions that we quarrel over.

Asymmetry is a new element in our thinking, said Jovic. With regard to rights in the federation, we have not had any solutions that would allow one republic to surrender to the federation some powers that are different to those surrendered by the other republics. This could seriously undermine the existence of the federation, and this involves specific matters. As regards a federation and a confederation, those who consider these questions practically in world terms claim that they have fewer powers in a confederation and decisions are made and solutions reached more rarely through consensus. Federations have a great number of powers where constant decision-making is necessary and in this respect the system of consensus is inefficient. It is very difficult to find the right solutions under our conditions because we have a sort of hybrid, said Jovic.

According to Dr Borisav Jovic, there is no objective danger from unitarist solutions and this should not be feared. What is in the interests of all peoples and nationalities will be decided upon. I am bothered by the fact that in our political practice now more heed is paid to which community a certain proposal comes from than to what that proposal contains, said Jovic.

According to Jovic, the state Presidency has stood to one side quite often and has had to warn the government that in parallel with changes to the system, it is also necessary to find a solution to or to curb inflation. It is good that the government is preparing an urgent program of measures that will return us to a normal situation, and it is not important what this program will be called. In this respect, it is important that all the republics and provinces have the same stand and I personally do not believe that we can extricate ourselves from the crisis through administrative measures. I see the way out primarily in all-encompassing work to crush the origins of inflation. [passage omitted]

Recalling the words of Dr Jovic that the economic halt in our country as a whole and in certain of its parts is a consequence of the system, Janez Stanovnik asked what is, in fact, happening in our life and who is exploiting whom. In Stanovnik's assessment, initiating such a discussion in our society is poison. We have come to a halt, said Stanovnik, because we turned into an imitative and not an innovative society. Discussions about who uses whom sow seeds of hatred.

Janez Stanovnik pointed out the need for specific, contentious issues to be cleared up while still at the stage of the initiative for adopting the new constitution of Yugoslavia.

Regarding the question of proclaiming a state of emergency and taking extraordinary measures, Stanovnik stressed that the problem lies in the fact that this matter has not been dealt with in the Constitution, but that directives have been published in a secret official paper, and if we were a law-governed state this matter would have to be treated in a legal way. Then speaking about Yugoslavia entering Europe, Stanovnik stressed that our state should enter Europe as a sovereign country and not as a lackey. Europe means the integration of economies through the free mobility of factors of production. Our aim is to create a modern state and such a modern Yugoslavia will be equipped to enter Europe. [passage omitted]

Milan Kucan was interested in whether the SFRY Presidency would continue these talks throughout the republics, which had been very useful. Kucan also asked if the Presidency would be proposing a renewal of the initiative for talks between the leaderships of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In Kucan's words, this is one of the directions toward a more creative atmosphere.

According to Kucan, the question of the concept of the federation also requires a revision of the repertoire of the federation's powers. Kucan stressed that if the federation has many powers, it is certain that the way of making decisions through consensus would not be efficient.

We have never brought into question the fact that we will enter Europe as a sovereign country, said Kucan. We will enter Europe as we are now, but we must endeavor to make ourselves a modern and contemporary state. [passage omitted]

In Dr Borisav Jovic's opinion, we should avoid the republics making decisions through a consensus on those issues that should be decided by the market. We have come to a halt because of the system and we quarrel because of the system and because we have picked from other people's pockets. Adding to Briski's speech on the system of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, Jovic said that he was personally very concerned about the fact that in a certain sense propaganda against the Yugoslav People's Army has been spreading in Slovenia for quite a long time. This is our Army and it will not be used against the interests of one single people. The least that you can do now is to work toward creating trust in the Yugoslav People's Army in your republic because the atmosphere among the public and the press has not really been like this. It is our wish to take these problems off the agenda, said Jovic.

Jovic assessed that the question of relations between Slovenia and Serbia is very important. At the same time, Jovic expressed the fear that these relations will worsen again with the raising of the question of abolishing the charges against Vlasi at the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. This is treated differently in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and I fear that instead of bringing us together this will pull us apart even more. Jovic stressed that the trial in Titova Mitrovica is viewed in other communities from wider perspectives and in a more specific way because releasing these people from prison without a judgment being made about whether or not they are guilty would lead to mass emigrations by Serbs and Montenegrins and the spread of Albanian separatism and irredentism.

Milan Kucan agreed with Dr Jovic that Vlasi's trial is a very delicate issue and assessed that this is a matter for the judicial organs. Matters have been initiated and they are running their own course. Janez Stanovnik added that the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia had never been interested in getting involved in a political game, but that it was the legitimate interest of the Presidency to defend the law-governed state and to do everything in its power to ensure the rule of law and an independent judiciary. Dr Jovic also assessed that the courts should be independent and justice must be allowed to have its say, and after this the state Presidency would have the opportunity to apply measures that were in its power.

At the end of the session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, in a short statement to journalists, Vice President Jovic assessed today's talks as useful and essential in the search for a way out of the crisis. Janez Stanovnik also expressed satisfaction with today's talks and added that had there been more of these talks and had they been more timely, it is certain that many disagreements would have been avoided. Jovic and Stanovnik also stressed that they had generally the same starting points and views on many current issues. Stanovnik assessed that this dialogue was the only way to overcome our disagreements.

Split Noted in Croat Democratic Community

LD2710155189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Zagreb, 26 October (TANJUG)—On the Croatian pluralist scene, the committee for the preparation of the constituent assembly of the Croat Democratic Community [Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica], due to be held on 4 November, presented themselves for the first time during a conference in Zagreb today. This has confirmed a "split" within the Croat Democratic Community and the parting of the ways with "Dr Franjo Tudjman's Group," which is also appearing in the public under the name of Croat Democratic Community.

Dr Vladimir Veselica, the coordinator of the committee for the preparation of the constituent assembly, said that for the time being this Croat Democratic Community is not declaring itself as a party. He also said that for the time being it is respecting the constitutional framework as far as its appearance on the public scene is concerned, within the context of political pluralism in Croatia.

Answering specific questions from the journalists concerning the split within the Croat Democratic Community, committee members confirmed that for all intents and purposes there are two Croat Democratic Communities. With reference to "Tudjman's Group" it was said that it had held its constituent meeting in mid June "in an illegitimate and undemocratic manner." This is why the possibility of a name change is being considered; the forthcoming assembly will express its views on that.

Novi Sad Party Leader Rajkov Resigns

LD2710164289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1953 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 26 Oct (TANJUG)—During the session of the Novi Sad League of Communists City Committee Presidium tonight, Dr Bogdan Rajkov, Presidium president, tendered his irrevocable resignation. Explaining his decision, he stressed that he was aware that he was doing it only 3 days before the special conference of Novi Sad Communists. However, the preparations for the conference have been completed and the conference is not in jeopardy. [passage omitted]

Government on Internal Secretariat, Security

AU2610210389 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] The Federal Executive Council [FEC] has examined the sociopolitical conditions of the work of the internal affairs organs, as well as the protection of the security organs and services. It was assessed that these organs are working in conformity with their constitutional and legal competence and under difficult conditions. It is a fact that the security of the country is indivisible, and therefore the extreme importance of permanently furthering cooperation in the functional and unified action of security organs and services is pointed out.

The Council has asserted that there had been cases of exceeding and abusing authority which were, however, often used for some unjustified attacks against internal affairs organs in general.

The FEC has also set guidelines for the work of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs in its tasks established by federal law and has stressed in particular that security services must perform their functions in strict conformity with their legal authority.

Colonel Korac Denies Tito Buried Secretly

LD2510221189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] Belgrade, 25 October (TANJUG)—It is absolutely untrue to say that Tito was buried secretly the night before his official funeral. This was stressed by Dusan Korac, a retired Colonel-General and a people's hero, during today's session of the coordination committee for the nurturing of revolutionary traditions, observance of important events, and personages from the history of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and preservation of the personage and achievement of Josip Broz Tito of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia Federal Conference.

I think very highly of Comrade Ivan Dolnicar, and for this reason I am surprised that he could have said something like that, Korac stressed. He added that he personally was a member of a group of generals who spent 4 days beside Tito's bier immediately after his death.

Ljubljana Meeting Views Army, Party Role

AU2510212889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 89

[Text] As a part of the preparations for the coming congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia, the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Republican Central Committee organized a roundtable conference on divesting the party of its monopoly [demonopolizacija partije] in the sphere of defense. During the debate, General Ivan Hocevar, commander of the territorial defense of Slovenia, demonstratively walked out. Let us hear Relja Atanasijevic explaining the reasons:

The (?process of) divesting the party of its monopoly in the sphere of the Army and police, as planned by the commission of the Republican Central Committee should start by abolishing committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection. It was said at the roundtable conference that they have acted as party bodies and that they did not fit into the present political system. They were also accused of interfering in things that were not within their competence. At the roundtable conference it was stressed that the Assembly should asseme control over them and give them a different form of organization and different form of activity.

It was said that the Yugoslav People's Army has also become a parallel political power in society. A remark was heard that the Army has long forbidden any debate on some things connected to its work and that there would have been considerably fewer problems and disagreements had it been more open and more ready for a dialogue.

Therefore, a demand was voiced at the Ljubljana roundtable conference that all topics should be broached and that there should be no taboos.

In the course of the debate, one could also hear a critical opinion of the public speech Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic made at the most recent session of the military council. It was said that he, being the federal secretary for national defense, cannot dictate the tempo of the social development, and that he has no right to issue orders on what the new constitutional setup should look like. It was even said that, because of everything he had said, and had done so, as it was phrased, without the consent of the government to which he belongs, he should have submitted his resignation, as would have been the case had he been in any orderly country.

Because some serious statements were voiced at the roundtable conference, Gen Ivan Hocevar, commander of the territorial defense of Slovenia, demonstratively left the conference. The representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army who had been invited to this conference did not come.

This was a [word indistinct] picture of the roundtable conference held in Ljubljana, which was completely different from the one carried by Belgrade television last night in which top people of the Yugoslav People's Army took part.

Military Officials Comment on Army's Role

LD2610150889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0733 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG)—There is no reason whatsoever for the army to take matters into its own hands and thus supersede institutions of the political system and the democratic way of resolving problems facing our society, Lieutenant Colonel General Simeon Buncic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, stressed during his appearance in the "Topics and Dilemmas" TV program.

The army fulfills its role by consistently implementing constitutionally-set tasks and not by taking over the functions of other bodies. Its place and role are specified by the Constitution and consist of defending Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and safeguarding its constitutional system, Buncic stressed.

Besides Buncic, the following took part in a 90-minute conversation on the role and place of the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] in our society shown live on Belgrade TV on Tuesday evening: Vice-Admiral Petar Simic, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Committee in the JNA; Vice-Admiral Stane Brovet, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and Lieutenant Colonel General Nikola Cubura, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

A problem which concerns a considerable section of army officers is how to pull out of the deep constitutional crisis. The communists in the army Simic said, stress that the main causes of the crisis lie in the system itself and in the disunity among the leading forces, above all the League of Communists. If we analyze these two causes fully and overcome them, I believe that we will be able to accelerate efforts to pull out of the crisis, he said.

In Simic's view, so far we have not had much reason for optimism but, as he put it, [passage indistinct] to pull out of the crisis. On the contrary, it will deepen it even further and pose a threat to the country's integrity, Brovet explained.

In our multinationality country, competition and strategies of a multiparty system would threaten brotherhood and unity as the main prerequisite for Yugoslavia's development. The army opposes a model which, as a substitute for brotherhood and unity, offers some kind of peaceful coexistence between republic-based states as if so far we have been in a state of cold war and not in a joint struggle, a revolution for developing Yugoslavia, Brovet stressed. Stane Brovet stressed that the army insists on two very important things, in particular: the reform of socialism and not its abandonment, and on reserving and developing Yugoslavia as a federal community of equal nations and nationalities with the original AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] principles as its foundation.

We favor giving man a free socioeconomic status. We favor human rights, democracy based on the principle of socialist self-management, and a law-governed state, Brovet explained outlining the army's stand on political changes. All this can be achieved through the federal and republican assemblies and the current system of representatives, he added.

The army is against multiparty pluralism and can cite several reasons for this view, Brovet explained. Program orientations of the majority of the groups and movements with the ambition of becoming parties contain elements of nationalism, antisocialism, confederalism, and even separatism. It is a struggle for power which, under present conditions, will not pull us out of the crisis. On the contrary, it can only serve to deepen it even further and to pose a threat to the country's integrity, Brovet explained. [passage omitted]

We favor political pluralism but not of the multiparty type, Stane Brovet said. The introduction of a multiparty system would imply the depoliticization of the JNA which would then lose its popular character and have to become a professional, mercenary, apolitical army in the service of whichever party was in power. Its members would not have the same constitutional rights as other citizens.

The LCY organization in the JNA, which numbers almost 80,000, would also have to cease to exist. These LC members would find themselves in a constitutionally unequal position in relations to other citizens who would be given the right to free association. The moral and political attitude as one of the main factors of our combat readiness would be seriously threatened. This would have numerous negative consequences, Brovet warned.

Commenting on the depoliticization of the JNA, Petar Simic stressed that there is no army in the world which is depoliticized. This term is being used in various ways, he said. One view is that the army's place is within the barracks and that it would not interfere with politics. In the view of others, the army must remain a guarantor for democratic changes in the civil society without interfering.

In Simic's view neither of these views is acceptable and those who are suggesting that the JNA be depoliticized have the change in the character of our social system as their main objective:.

Those who think that the party organization should be banished from the JNA are ignoring, or simply wish to ignore, the fact that this army was created as a result of the party's work within the national liberation movement. This is where its main characteristics of a revolutionary, popular, and Yugoslav Army stem from, Simic underlined. The party organization is one of the key factors behind the JNA's combat readiness and especially its moral-political strength, he added.

Asked about the army's attitude to the amendments to the Slovene Constitution, Stane Brovet drew attention to three main objections that the JNA has to the controversial amendments. The first refers to the right to self-determination and secession with the possibility of association with another foreign state. This right would prevent the army from fulfilling its main function, i.e. protecting Yugoslavia's territorial integrity, Brovet stressed.

The second objection refers to the standpoint that in a potential emergency situation in Slovenia no emergency measures would be taken unless there is approval by the republic's assembly. This, he explained, will disrupt the system in the armed forces, in which the state presidency is constitutionally empowered to lead and command the armed forces.

The JNA also objects to the way the amendments envisage the federation would be financed. According to the amendments, a republic would, on its own, decide whether it can afford to finance the federation's common requirements of which the financing of the JNA is of prime importance. Under these terms neither the Federation nor the JNA welcomed and suported the stances of the SFRY Assembly, the State Presidency and the Federal Executive Council to the effect that until the Yugoslav Constitutional Court comes up with a ruling on the controversial amendments, the Federation Constitution and Federal laws will have to be applied on the entire SFRY territory. We, for our part, will observe this, he stressed.

In Brovet's view a confederation is an unacceptable solution for Yugoslavia since it would hamper the functioning of the state on both the internal and international scene and would eventually threaten the country's integrity.

Simeon Buncic believes that Yugoslavia rests on firm foundations and that its disintegration is out of the question since the country, in its present state, is a choice made by all our people and is deeply engraved on the conscience of our people. It will not collapse because of squabbling among some politico-democratic groups or individual forces, he added.

Asked about intranational relations in the army, Simeon Buncic stressed that although nationalism in society is on the increase, problems of this kind do not exist in the JNA. The army consists of all nationalities and the national issue has never had a negative effect on the JNA's internal unity.

However, all the facts which the army has at its disposal indicate, he added, that Albanian nationalism is today the most aggressive one within the army and that it poses considerable problems. Speaking about army life in Kosovo, Buncic pointed out that it was no different from the life in other environments. It is incorrect to see the army in Kosovo in terms of planes, helmets, weapons and violence. Soldiers and their officers have been received well by the Albanian, Serbian, and Montenegro population and are seen as a factor of security. Having said that, I in no way wish to underestimate individual incidents which happened in the past and are still happening, Buncic said.

Asked about attacks on the JNA, Brovet stressed that these had been going on for years with varied intensity. Their ultimate goal is to topple the system but to achieve this the JNA would have to be destroyed first. Brovet also mentioned an article in DELO of Ljubljana which stated that in addition to the familiar options—the Western and the Eastern one—in the process of transforming the Yugoslav political system there is also the third, military one. The Ljubljana paper goes on to ask if the military top has the intention of interferring in some cadre issues in Yugoslavia and of influencing the formation of possible new coalistions in the country.

The JNA has always been against any coalitions or factions in both the Central Committee and the LCY. We have no intention whatsoever of becoming centers of a new, so-called coalition, Brovet stressed. We promote all-Yugoslav stands and are not particularly concerned whether they coincide or are different from this or that coalition. What is important for us is that they are accepted by the LC members in the JNA by the working people, by people in general. We are convinced that they are accpeted by the majority of the LC members and citizens of Yugoslavia, deputy federal secretary for national defense stressed.

Without wishing to enter into polemics with individuals and purely as a response to frequent attempts to invoke the army and weapons, in my speech in Zagreb I wanted to make it clear that the army and weapons should not be so easily invoked and especially not under present political and politicized polemics. My speech was not a warning specifically to comrade Momir Bulatovic (president of the Presidium of Montenegro LC CC) but to all those who are quick at invoking weapons and the army, Petar Simic explained.

The question about the army's attitude to safeguarding Tito's work and to accusations that it has become the guardian of the legacy of an ideology connected with the East was answered by Petar Simic.

If that formally nonexistent legacy includes freedom, independence, brotherhood, and unity, the equality of our nations and nationalities, self-management based on socialism as our goal, our path, our nonaligned position, in other words all that is connected with Tito and his work, in that case we are not just the guardians of that legacy but will work at implementing it, Simic stressed.

We will not give up those values which form the basis of our fundamental ideological principles; but neither are we ideological prisoners of the dogma. As far as we are concerned our ideology has not been exhausted and we will continue to develop it according to our resources and capacity. This is our attitude to Tito's work which we do not hold as sacriligous, Simic said.

FEC To Increase Oil Prices by 33 Percent

LD2710162889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2052 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Summary] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG)—In consultation with appropriate republican and provincial organs the Federal Executive Council has decided to fix the maximum price of oil and oil derivatives. The result will be that the average oil price increase will be of the order of 33.66 percent. The increase will have a direct effect on the manufacturing prices of industrial products which will increase by 2.548 percent. There will also be a 3.174 percent increase on retail prices and a 1.373 percent increase in the cost of living.